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RULE HERE THE THEME

Hawaii Receiving Attention of U. S. Congress.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION

Governor With Much Power—List
of Officers—The Suffrage—Tariff.
Shipping—Labor—in Message.

WASHINGTON, December 6.—Hawaii as a territory under a comprehensive system of laws is the aim of bills now before the committees of both houses of Congress. President McKinley today sent the report of the Hawaiian Commission and the measures drafted by that body to Congress.

That there will be a lively battle over Hawaiian legislation was foreshadowed today. Senator Vest's resolution declaring that the United States cannot annex territory other than with a view to ultimate statehood was tantamount to a declaration that party lines cannot be drawn in the battle in support of the policy of President McKinley. There are Republican members of the Senate who will oppose making Hawaii a territory, as they are opposed to an island state.

There is also a provision that no person who, having been entitled to qualify and vote prior to October, 1897, and since July, 1894, failed to register as such voter, shall have a vote unless he shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

A Senator is required to be a male citizen of the United States, thirty years of age, to have resided in the territory three years, and be the owner in his own right of \$2000 worth of property, or to have during the preceding year received \$1000 income. Repre-

sented. The officers of the territory under the new regime are an Attorney-General, with similar powers and duties as now possessed by the Attorney-General of the Republic of Hawaii, with a few exceptions; a Treasurer, with similar powers and duties to the present Minister of Finance, and also those of the Minister of the Interior; a Superintendent of Public Works, a Superintendent of Public Instruction, an Auditor and a Deputy Auditor, a Surveyor-General, and a chief Sheriff to succeed to the offices of Marshal of the Republic, all to be appointed by the Governor.

Probably the most important portion of the bill is Section 4, defining citizenship, which provides that "all white persons, including Portuguese and persons of African descent and all persons descending from the Hawaiian race on either the paternal or maternal side, who were citizens of the Republic of Hawaii immediately prior to the transfer of sovereignty thereof to the United States, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States."

Provision is made for a Legislature, to consist of two houses—a Senate, to consist of fifteen members, as at present, and a House of Representatives, consisting of thirty members, double the membership of the House under the Hawaiian Republic. The members are to be elected at a general election to be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1899, and biennially thereafter. The Supreme Court is to be the sole judge of the legality of election to a seat in either house in case of contest.

There is also a provision that no person who, having been entitled to qualify and vote prior to October, 1897, and since July, 1894, failed to register as such voter, shall have a vote unless he shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

Another feature of the complications was the introduction of a bill in the House by Payne of New York provid-

VOTERS OF TERRITORY.

Probably the most important portion of the bill is Section 4, defining citizenship, which provides that "all white persons, including Portuguese and persons of African descent and all persons descending from the Hawaiian race on either the paternal or maternal side, who were citizens of the Republic of Hawaii immediately prior to the transfer of sovereignty thereof to the United States, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States."

There is also a provision that no person who, having been entitled to qualify and vote prior to October, 1897, and since July, 1894, failed to register as such voter, shall have a vote unless he shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

ing for the extension of the customs and navigation laws of the United States over the Hawaiian Islands. It is understood that this action was taken in view of the fact that the fight over the general Hawaiian territorial bill may be prolonged, and with the idea of securing at once to the American merchant marine all the advantages of trade between the Pacific coast and the Islands. This is not the only separate measure which is probable.

Senator Perkins is determined that very speedily legislation shall be had looking to the extension of the American contract labor and exclusion laws over the Islands, and may at once introduce bills which will put these statutes in operation in Hawaii without reference to the passage of the general government bill. Senator Perkins said today that, since annexation was accomplished, it was important that every advantage should be obtained by Americans, and that Congress will be asked to pass such bills as are necessary immediately, irrespective of the fight which will be made on the bill reported by the Commission, and which it is expected will be brought in from the committee in both branches of Congress within a week.

COMMISSION REPORT.

WASHINGTON, December 6.—The first portion of the Hawaiian Commission's report, which was sent to Congress today, is mainly descriptive of the Hawaiian Islands, the inhabitants, the existing institutions, the public domain, production, climate, harbors and shipping facilities, and various conditions of general interest. The remaining portion is mainly devoted to the discussion of the legislation proposed by the Commission, giving in the appendix the various reports of sub-committes and copies of the bills suggested.

Three bills are formulated for the consideration of Congress. The first and principal one outlines a general plan of government and the other two deal with subordinate questions of the main bill. The Commissioners express the opinion that it will prove to be "such a measure for the government of the Hawaiian Islands as will best promote the interests of their people at the same time that it promotes the interests and maintains the sovereignty of the people of the United States."

It provides for the creation of the Islands into a territory of the United States, to be styled the Territory of Hawaii. The bill contains provisions for the government of the territory, giving it executive, legislative and judicial officers. A Governor, Secretary of the Territory, a United States District Attorney and a United States Marshal are to be appointed by the President, and an internal revenue district and a customs district are created. The offices of President, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Finance, Public Instruction, Auditor, Deputy Auditor-General, Surveyor-General and Marshal are abol-

ished. Male citizens, must have lived three years in Hawaii, and must own property or have an income of \$250 a year.

Voters for Representatives are required to be male citizens, twenty-one years old, and of one year's residence in the territory; to have registered, to have paid all taxes due the Government and to be able to "understandingly speak, read and write the English or Hawaiian language."

To be qualified to vote for Senators a person must possess all the qualifications and be subject to all the conditions required of voters for Representatives, and in addition own in his own right, real property worth \$1000, upon which valuation legal taxes shall have been paid for the year preceding that in which he offers to register, or shall have actually received a money income of not less than \$600 during the previous year.

The bill also provides for the election of a Delegate to the House of Representatives in Congress by the voters qualified to vote for Representatives in the Legislature, this Delegate to possess the same powers and privileges now accorded to other Delegates in Congress.

The Governor is to appoint a Chief Justice and two Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, the Judges of the Circuit Court, the members of the Board of Health, Commissioners of Election and other public boards that may be created by law, and all officers whose salaries exceed \$2000 per annum.

Other provisions of the bill are as follows: The Governor is to possess the veto power, but his veto may be overridden by a two-thirds vote of both houses of the Legislature.

Foreign goods and articles imported into the Islands after July 7, 1898, are, if afterward brought into the United States, to pay the same duties charged upon like articles when imported from any foreign country. The existing laws of Hawaii not inconsistent with the Constitution and the laws of the United States or this act, continue in force, subject to repeal or amendment by the Legislature of Hawaii or by Congress.

The laws of Hawaii relating to public or private lands continue in force until changed by Congress, but no leases of agricultural lands are to be granted, sold or renewed for a longer term than five years unless Congress shall so direct.

The laws of Hawaii relating to agriculture and forestry are contained in force, except as they may be modified by Congress or the Legislature, and the Secretary of Agriculture is charged with the duty of examining the laws of Hawaii relating to agriculture, forestry, public lands and public roads, and reporting thereon to the President.

The bill also provides that the constitution and laws locally applicable shall have the same force and effect in

(Continued on Page 2)

OUT OF SCHOOL

Commencement Exercises Held at the High School

CLASS OF SEVEN MEMBERS

Essays and Music; Diplomas Pre-
sented—Remarks By a
Cabinet Officer.

Commencement exercises were held in the Honolulu High school last evening. There were three "sweet girl graduates," and four young men, all of whom acquitted themselves with credit to their instructors, showing a careful training both in thought and expression. A large audience gathered, most of whom were friends of the graduates. The wall back of the stage was draped in Hawaiian and American flags, making a pleasing background for the palm and fern leaf decorations at the front. Seated on the stage were Attorney-General Smith, Inspector-General of Schools Townsend, the Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, Professor Scott and the members of the graduating class.

The program began with prayer by the Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, after which a song by the High school was given. Miss Ivy Girvin then read an essay treating of the Philippines Islands. Miss Girvin began with the discovery of the Islands and gave an historical account of their colonization and slow development up to the present. The essay was an instructive one, well written and delivered in a pleasing manner.

A mandolin and guitar selection left a good impression with the audience. Mr. G. F. Wright chose for the subject of his essay "The Nicaragua Canal," and handled the question with skill. Mr. Wright pointed out in a forcible way the benefits which would accrue to the Pacific states if the canal were built.

The High school gave there choruses during the evening, the students singing under the direction of Professor Yarmiley.

Miss Rice gave a carefully prepared essay on "The Indigenous Flowers of Hawaii," an essay full of blossoms and green fields and gayly plumed birds, and long, musical Hawaiian words, an essay showing familiarity with and love for the beautiful in nature.

Mr. Charles Elston sang one of De Koven's songs "Past and Future." Mr. Elston has a well trained tenor voice and so pleased his hearers that an encore was demanded.

Robert D. King gave an historical account of the "Constitution of Hawaii," mentioning the events which led up to the adoption of the present Constitution and closely analyzing that instrument.

Minister Cooper was unable to attend the exercises but at the last moment Mr. Smith consented to be present and speak to the graduates. Words of advice coming from a man of large experience, from a man whose lot it has been to fill high places in life, were of great worth to the students. The closest attention was given him.

Professor Scott spoke to the students on "Habits," saying many things which they will recall in the after years and recognize as words of wisdom.

The presentation of the diplomas was interesting and the amusing remarks of the principal, as each happy graduate stepped forward, caused much laughter and drove away that sadness which so often attends the parting of students and teachers.

Pilot Chart.

The pilot chart for December gives the following forecast of weather:

During this month the northern part of the North Pacific ocean will be subject to fierce gales. These will probably be found due principally to either of two classes of barometric depressions, one class originating in the west, moving to the eastward over the Japan sea and across the island of Hokkaido, and the other class forming to the south of the 30th parallel and moving northward, and tending to approach the average storm track for December.

The region of greatest frequency and intensity of these gales will probably lie north of the 35th parallel and reach across the entire ocean; but between Japan and longitude 160 degrees E. it will extend as far southward as latitude 30 degrees N.

In the vicinity of the Philippine and Hawaiian Islands frequent squalls may be expected.

In the Quicksands.

Senator Henry Waterhouse has just had a thrilling experience in the quicksands of Niue. He was driving in that district with a Portuguese servant. The Senator took his team too far makai and the horses went down in the sand till only their heads and shoulders

were in sight. The rig sank till only half wheels were in view. By his usual coolness the Senator managed after much toll to get his rig, the horses, the frightened Portuguese boy and himself out of the dangerous place. The Senator is now in favor of having danger signals displayed at quicksand pits.

LUMBER ADVANCES

TACOMA (Wash.), December 11.—The price of fir lumber has been advanced \$1 per thousand feet by several of the largest Puget Sound mills, including the St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Company here. This increases the price of common lumber from \$8 to \$9. Mr. Griggs, president of the company named, says the advance is not due to any combination among the mills, but rather to the general upward movement in expenses, including the cost of logs. The market is firm at the present rates and the foreign demand continues brisk.

T TO C. & C.

RULE HERE THE THEME

(Continued from First Page.)

the territory of Hawaii as elsewhere in the United States.

This is the usual provision found in the acts of Congress providing for the establishment of territorial governments in the United States, but the Commissioners regard the provision as exceptionally important in this bill for many reasons, among which they mention the continued importation of Chinese labor into Hawaii.

Remarking on this point they say: "It has been the policy of the Government of Hawaii, before and since the establishment of the Republic, to import men under labor contracts for a term of years, at the expiration of which they are to return to the countries from which they came. Those brought in are mainly from China and Japan. Since the act of Congress annexing Hawaii was passed prohibiting Chinese immigration, Hawaiian sugar planters have seemed to be making an unusual effort in securing the importation of Japanese laborers, fearing trouble and embarrassment on account of insufficient labor for the care and carrying on of their sugar plantations. Of course, it becomes necessary to extend our labor laws over the Islands, so as to prohibit all kinds of foreign contract labor from coming to the territory; first, because it is the policy of this country to keep out all kinds of cheap foreign labor, including coolie labor, and thereby prevent such labor from interfering with the wages of American labor; and, secondly, to protect our manufactured products from competition with manufactured goods produced by cheap alien labor. The general laws of the United States will place the people of the territory on the same footing as the people of the States and other territories of the United States in regard to the foreign labor."

The question whether white labor can be profitably used in the sugar plantations is yet a problem, but the planters are preparing to give such labor a trial and some of them believe it will prove superior to the labor of either Chinese or Japanese.

The Commissioners take pains to express their united opinion that the plan outlined for the Government of Hawaii cannot be regarded as a precedent for Porto Rico and the Philippines, saying on this point: "Much has been said to the effect that the policy or scheme of government for the Hawaiian Islands will be taken and accepted as an index or precedent to be followed in the plan of government for Porto Rico and the Philippines. In view of this apparent expectation or belief on the part of many good people in the United States, the Commission deems it proper to observe that the people of Hawaii are capable of self-government and have proved this by the establishment of the Republic of Hawaii and the adoption of a Constitution and code of laws which would compare favorably with those of any other government, and under such conditions and laws have maintained a stable government for several years, worthy of a free people. The people of those Islands are more or less familiar with the institutions and laws of the United States, while the laws of the little Republic are largely taken from the laws of this country."

"It cannot be said that either the Porto Ricans or the Filipinos are at all familiar with our system of government or with any other based on the principle of liberty. The underlying theory of our Government is the right of self-government and a people must be fitted for self-government before they can be trusted with responsibilities and duties attaching to a free government. These remarks are made to negative the idea that because the people of the Hawaiian Islands can in the judgment of the Commission be consistently given self-government to an extent almost equal to that given the people in the States, it can safely be inferred that other insular possessions which the United States have or may acquire by treaty with Spain can be granted equal freedom in government."

The report is unanimous except on one point, on which President Dole makes a minority recommendation. This recommendation is for a board of advisers to the Governor of the Territory and he recommends that the Treasurer, Attorney-General, Superintendent of Public Works and Commissioner of Public Lands shall be constituted special counselors of the Governor to be consulted by him concerning public policy.

Mr. Dole gives as his reason for this recommendation, on the part of the Senate, that no law or rule of the Government may be enacted which may give greater power than is contained in the existing laws for this purpose. He says: "We wish with some misgivings to assent to the provisions of the report in a report which places him in sole power of the Territory in case of one in default and does not give the Executive a clear right to accept those which confer upon the Governor the appointment of all the subordinate officers. We wish to give him the appointment of his own department heads with the concurrence of the Senate, permit him to remove them in their capacity as a power not enjoyed by the Presidents of the United States. Nor can I agree to the absence of any provisions which give the Governor's executive power under his laws excepting to be approved by the Senate before he can appoint them."

The right of the Governor will be better secured in case of the recommendation of the Commissioners that the Legislature shall hold regular sessions for three to four years, as heretofore, while the Legislature will furnish the Governor with the opportunity of, if he so desires, to seize it, of removing any or all heads of departments immediately after the termination of the regular session of the Legislature and filling the places with persons whose positions will be valid until the next session of the Senate, which might not occur for near two years. By this means a Governor, acting within his authority could substantially evade the provision requiring these appointments to be approved

by the Senate. The performances of like character under the Monarchy are too fresh in the minds of the Hawaiian community to permit them to contemplate without dismay the possibility of a repetition thereof.

"The Governor, under the provisions of the acts recommended by the Commission, will have less check to his administration of affairs than was the case with the sovereign under the Monarchy, excepting only in the matter of office of Japan.

The majority in their report express the opinion that the precaution is not necessary, saying that "the history of territories of the United States, covering many years of experience, has not, in the opinion of the Commission, shown a necessity for the creation of any number of advisors."

Of the other two bills, one relates to Hawaiian silver and the treasury notes in Hawaii. The first provides that unmitigated Hawaiian silver coins shall be received at par value in payment of debts to the Government of Hawaii and the United States, and shall not again be issued, but shall on presentation in sums of \$500 to either government be purchased and coined as bullion at the United States Mint at San Francisco. All Hawaiian silver certificates are to be redeemed by Hawaii on or before January 1, 1902.

The other is a bill which repeals the Hawaiian laws establishing postal savings banks, and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the amounts on deposit in the postal savings banks in Hawaii to the persons entitled thereto, terminating the interest on all deposits on the 1st of July, 1899 and forbidding further deposits after that date.

The report contains an inventory of the public property of the Republic which now inures to the United States, which is of an estimated value of \$10,418,740, distributed as follows: Government public land, \$147,700; Government lots, sites, etc. \$1,481,800; departmental property, \$4,789,240.

The report gives considerable data in regard to duties collected, showing that under the Dingley bill the amount would have been much greater than it was. This comparison shows that the collection for 1897, which was \$543,483, would have been, under the American law, \$902,706.

The report recommends the construction of a cable to the Islands, to be under the control of the United States, which, it says, is demanded by the military condition existing or liable to exist at any time.

Speaking of the character of the population of the Islands, and referring especially to the recommendation for conferring citizenship upon the Portuguese and failing to confer it upon the Chinese and Japanese, the report says: "The Americans, although in such a small minority, practically dominate the government affairs of the country and, with the British and Germans and blood Hawaiian-Americans together, constitute the controlling element in business. The Chinese and Japanese do not now possess political power nor have they any important relation to the body politic except as laborers. The Portuguese are largely immigrants from the islands and colonies of Portugal in the Atlantic, and have never been very closely tied to their mother country. With the certain attrition which is bound to exist between them and the Americans in Hawaii, and under the influence of the existing public school system, which makes the study of the English language compulsory, they promise to be a good class of people for the growth of Republican ideas."

CONSIDERATION OF BILL.

WASHINGTON, December 8.—When the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations today put over till next week consideration of Hawaiian legislation, it was with a feeling on the part of the members that there will be a hard fight before there is any final settlement of the question. Many Senators appear reluctant to take up the problem until it may be handled altogether.

While this is the condition of the general bill, there is a growing belief that the bill extending the customs and navigation laws must be rushed through. It is stated on authority here that there are now under way plans for the importation of immense amounts of merchandise into Hawaii, which pays the small tariff of the Islands and which is destined for entry into this country at a clear saving of something like 40 per cent ad valorem on the goods. From Hawaii the purchasers expect to ship the goods into the United States without the payment of duty.

Senator Perkins will at once confer with Payne and Elkins, who introduced the customs bill, and endeavor to have them put into the measure contract labor, and exclusion clauses, as these are all subjects which come under the Treasury. There will be but that one department concerned in the bill, which it is hoped will be put through, even if the general bill shall fail.

The Hawaiian bill was only considered in a very general way today, the committee deciding to postpone the detailed work upon it for a week. This decision was reached because the full report of the Commission had not been printed. At the meeting next Wednesday the measure will be taken up, section by section and the whole matter will be very carefully considered with the view of presenting it in as perfect shape as possible to the Senate.

Senators Culom and Morgan, who are members of the Commission and also members of the committee were present at today's meeting and explained many of the general features of the bill.

Some of the members of the committee indicated a desire to amend the bill in some particulars. Senator Turpin was among those who showed such a disposition. His objection to the bill as reported was on account of the provision for a Congressional Delegate. The supporters of the bill indicated a willingness to strike out this provision and looks as if it will be done.

Julien D. Hayne.

The notorious Julien D. Hayne, as charming a rascal as ever made swindling a profession has been found in New York City. He is charged with defrauding a woman client of \$16,000 and Mrs. Hayne and son have gone from Iowa to assist in the prosecution. This is the first heard of Hayne since he was left here under a cloud. He was using the name of Jas. D. Hallen.

Mr. Harold Norris, clerk of the drug store of R. Shoemaker, Perry, Ill., says: "A man came into our store the other day and said 'I want a bottle of that stuff that saves children's lives.' I read in the news about it. The children may get sick when we can not get the doctor quick enough. It's the medicine you sell for cramp." He alluded to Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and bought a bottle before he left the store. For sale by all druggists and dealers Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. L.

have looked to the assimilation of Hawaii as a natural and inevitable consummation, in harmony with our needs and in fulfillment of our cherished traditions.

The questions heretofore pending between Hawaii and Japan, growing out of the alleged mistreatment of Japanese treaty immigrants, were, I am pleased to say, adjusted before the act of transfer by the payment of a reasonable indemnity to the Government of Japan.

Under the provisions of the joint resolution the existing customs relations of the Hawaiian Islands with the United States and with other countries remain unchanged until legislation shall otherwise provide. The Consuls of Hawaii, here and in foreign countries, continue to fulfill their commercial agencies, while the United States Consulate at Honolulu is maintained for all proper services pertaining to trade and the revenue. It would be desirable that all foreign consuls in the Hawaiian Islands should receive new executives from this Government.

The attention of Congress is called to the fact that our consular offices having ceased to exist in Hawaii, and being about to cease in other countries coming under the sovereignty of the United States, the provisions for the relief and transportation of destitute American seamen in these countries, under our consular regulations will, in consequence, terminate. It is proper, therefore, that new legislation should be enacted upon this subject in order to meet the changed conditions.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

The annexation of Hawaii and the changed relations of the United States to Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, resulting from the war, compel the prompt adoption of a maritime policy of frequent steamship communications, encouraged by the United States under the American flag, with the newly acquired Islands, Spain furnished to it colonies, at an annual cost of about \$2,000,000, steamship lines communicating with a portion of the world's markets, as well as with trade centers of the home Government. The United States will not undertake to do less. It is our duty to furnish the people of Hawaii with facilities, under national control, for their export and import trade.

It will be conceded that the present situation calls for legislation which shall be prompt, durable and liberal. The part which American merchant vessels and their seamen performed in the war with Spain demonstrates that this service, furnishing both pickets and the second line of defense, is a national necessity and should be encouraged in every constitutional way. Details and methods for the accomplishment of this purpose are discussed in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to which the attention of Congress is respectfully invited.

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Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467—

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

## Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND —

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH SULPHATE OF AMMONIA  
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,

SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.

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## DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves: In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

#### MERIT JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

#### EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil;  
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

#### CITY JEWEL RANGE.

# FOR GOOD HEALTH

Important Session of National Board Held.

## AN INSPECTOR FOR WAIKIKI

**Geo. Manson Gets the Place—Notes From the Settlement on Molokai—Lihue Hospital.**

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The National Board of Health held yesterday the first meeting for a month and transacted an immense amount of business in an hour and a half.

Reports of the usual tenor and with the ordinary data were received from Inspectors Monsarrat and Kelliopio. The consumption of meat has lessened somewhat since the First New York regiment left, but the demand for fish is not at all diminished.

George Manson, who has done such excellent and valuable service for the Board as sanitary inspector in Wai-kiki, has been appointed permanently on the staff of the Board and will continue the good work in his district. His pay was started from October 1.

Dr. Sandow, late of Helena, Mont., is placed as Government physician at Waianae. He has the plantation practice. Dr. Sandow comes to the Islands highly recommended.

Application has been made for Government aid to the new Lihue hospital. The Legislature contemplated this grant and the Board voted to give the required assistance—\$150 a month—to begin January 1, 1899. Private donations have been made for the Lihue hospital, which will be a public institution. The establishment is a first class one, well equipped.

Hilo hospital November 1 had five inmates. During the month twenty-two were received. The management spent something over \$500 in the month and was paid from outside sources \$64. The hospital was crowded in November by the military invasion. The Victoria annex was used and two special nurses were employed. There was assistance from the soldiers. It is expected that the United States Government will pay a portion of the \$500 expended.

Mahinui hospital had eleven patients November 1; received 10, discharged 8. Three died.

The Kapiolani Maternity Home was voted the usual allotment after the November report had been read. For November the expenditures were but a few dollars more than the receipts.

Dr. Spinola petitions for an appointment under the Board of Health. Application filed.

A claim for back pay was received from Dr. Macmillan, of Kau. He was at the post for some time before the Board voted him his commission. The claim will be investigated. The doctor wants salary for March and April. The appointment was made May 1.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co., request that Dr. W. G. Parker, yet to arrive, be made Government physician at Hanalei, Kauai. He is to be the medical man for Kilauea plantation. Action deferred pending the arrival of Dr. Parker.

Dr. Watt, of Kauai, declines, at the figure of salary named, to undertake inspection of butcher stock at several points. Arrangements will be made for inspection at Lihue by Dr. Watt, through the Board of Health agent for Kauai.

Complaint comes from Molokai of delivery of paiai in bad condition. The issue is between the shippers and the steamship company, as the Board people will receive only such freight as is in good order.

Mr. Frary, assistant superintendent, writes from the Settlement on Molokai that the drought continues and that on this account horses and cattle are dying off.

An attorney of the Sound country, as he signs himself, claims to have discovered a cure for leprosy. He declares he has a secret preparation and that he has almost cured Chinese leper. The Board is not disposed to deal with the lawyer, who says he has lately fallen from a condition of affluence to poverty.

A woman in the Settlement jail, serving time for larceny and threatened with pardon, asks that she be allowed to remain in jail the full time—seventy-two days more.

The Board ordered advertisement for tenders for supplies for the first six months of 1899.

The proposed new cart for the excavator outfit will be supplied by the lowest bidder. There will be published a call for tenders.

The sanitary inspector of Japan, Dr. Jordan, writes that the health of that whole country seems good. This is December 9. The chief illness is on account of colds. There is some dysentery, but only one case of cholera is reported in the empire.

Those who attended the meeting were President Smith, Secretary Wilcox, Dr. Wood, Dr. Emerson, Geo. W. Smith, L. D. Keilipio, Executive Officer Reynolds, Dr. Day and Mr. Lansing are abroad.

Japanese Railway Fares.

If we may believe the Yorodru Cho-ho, says a foreign paper of Japan, the Government is inclined to consent to a proposal by the Railway Bureau to raise the passenger fares on the Government railways. The Railway Bureau proposes to raise the rate from 1 yen a mile to 1.2 or 1.25 yen per mile on journeys for less than 50 miles, beyond which the rate will be progres-

sively lowered to 8 or 9 yen per mile. It is hoped by this means to increase the railway profits and with the increased returns extend and improve the railway system. The net profit for the present fiscal year was estimated at some 5,400,000 yen, but the general rise in prices is expected to reduce this by 2,000,000 yen.

### Puritan and Pilgrims.

The Puritans of England generally adhered to the Established church but endeavored to mould it to their own views. They largely emigrated to the Massachusetts colony.

The Pilgrims who established the first colony in New England, and landed at Plymouth rock, were Independents, who had separated from the church. They were called Separatists or Brownists in England.

### Japan is Thanked.

The United States Government recently sent a letter of thanks to the Japanese Government for the services rendered by Naval Surgeon-Inspector Tomatsuri at Porto Rico. Dr. Tomatsuri was sent to Porto Rico on behalf of the Japanese Government as a sort of medical attache. The American army had not a sufficient number of doctors, and Surgeon-Inspector Tomatsuri volunteered to assist the medical staff. For this service the United States Government has made formal acknowledgement.

### Their Own Swords.

It is stated that during the recent military maneuvers in Japan several officers were injured, being as a rule cut by their own Japanese swords. A proposal has been made in the General Army Staff Department to prohibit the officers from wearing Japanese swords while in actual service.

### HELPLESS ON THE SHOALS.

A great steamship, feeling her way in a fog, ran upon a low mud bank and stuck fast, about twenty miles from her port. She had on board a valuable cargo and nearly three hundred passengers, most of whom were almost within sight of their homes. The tugs came and tried vainly to pull her into deep water. The officers were as able navigators as there had ever been. But she was helpless, and it was dead low water. Only one thing could be done—to wait. A few hours later the Captain said to his passengers, "The tide is rising; we shall be off presently." Sixty minutes more and the ship floated. It was now noon. At two o'clock sharp the impatient voyagers stepped ashore. They might have been delayed longer save for the fact which the captain had announced in four words.

Perhaps this simple and not uncommon incident may contain a lesson for you and me. Suppose we draw a little comparison and see. The man who learns nothing from things at his elbow will only waste his time going to college.

Mr. William Jordan is grocer and postmaster at Bright Waltham, Wantage, Berks, where everybody knows him and believes in him. On December 7th, 1893, he wrote a letter to a friend, and by consent of both parties we print a part of it:

"In the autumn of 1890," he says, "I had an attack of influenza. The effects of it lingered with me. I had no heart for anything. I was tired, languid, and weary. My appetite fell away, and what I did eat gave me a sense of tightness and fulness at the chest; my bowels were very constipated, and I suffered much from sick headache. Sharp pains often caught me between shoulders, and my breathing was very bad. I kept on with my work, but, on account of my weakness, the task was doubly hard. For about four months I was like this, when one day the thought came to me to try a medicine that so many of my customers bought of me and spoke so highly of. I carried out this idea, and after I had taken one bottle of it I noticed this first of all—*My appetite was better*. I could eat; I relished my food; I got stronger. I took another bottle and was as well as ever. That is three years ago, and I haven't had a touch of illness since. (Signed) William Jordan."

One more letter—short and right straight to the point. Mr. William R. Saunders writes it. He is a newsagent and lives at Old Town, Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire. His letter is dated November 7th, 1893, just one month to a day earlier than Mr. Jordan's. That merely happens so, the two gentlemen having no knowledge of each other.

"In the spring of 1891," says Mr. Saunders, "I found myself out of sorts all unexpectedly. I couldn't fancy what had come over me. I was low, weak, and tired. I could eat hardly anything, and what I did eat gave me so much pain and distress that I came to dread sitting down to a meal. There were pains in my chest, sides, and back, between the shoulder blades. Then I got so weak that my work was a sort of drag on my hands; and even when walking I was so short of breath I had to stop and rest here and there. I took medicines the doctor gave me, and pills, etc., that my friends recommended; but it was no use, they didn't help me. And all the time, month after month, I was getting weaker and weaker. At last I got a bottle of medicine from Bristol that was right. That one bottle had this effect at first. *My appetite came back*, and when I got through with the second bottle I was completely cured. (Signed) William R. Saunders."

Now for the lesson. You see what it is, of course, but let's have it in words. When the ship was fast on the shoal only one thing helped her—the rising tide.

When these two men were fast on the shoal of illness only one thing helped them—the rising appetite. With eating and digestion came strength and health, for the trouble was that universal destroyer and deceiver, Indigestion and dyspepsia.

The tide rose to the full of the moon. The languid appetite is roused by medicine finally resorted to by both our correspondents—Mother Geige's Cura-tive Syrup.

# IS NOT BLIGHT?

## Judgment Passed on Appearance of Coffee Leaves.

### NOTE BY PROF. BRICHAM

Used Microscope—Conditions in Olaa and Puna—Great Need of Inspection—Drying.

During all this excitement and talk of sugar, the second largest industry of these islands, coffee, should not be overlooked.

On Hawaii, where the largest amount is grown, most of this year's crop was picked between August and November.

In the districts of Hamakua, Kona and Puna there has been quite a large crop. In the largest district of all, Olaa, the crop has been very late. During the month of July most of the places had a very heavy blossom but on account of the irregularity of the seasons this year most of the blossoms failed to set. But the blossom that came in October and November, which also was a heavy one, has set very well indeed. The picking will probably commence about February of next year and extend during most of the year.

The higher levels in Olaa seem to have done better than those lower down, although Peter Lee's place, at about twelve miles, has borne very heavy, in fact almost too much for the age of the trees, which is three years.

The last few months have seen numerous dry houses erected in Olaa, among the largest being those of the Capital Coffee Co., C. E. Aagan, Zimmerman, Jones and Grossman Bros. Mr. James erected at Mountain View a dry house in which he expects to dry the coffee of the smaller planters, who will not put up their own drying plants.

His intention is to buy the coffee in the pulp and pulp it and dry it and send it to the coast for sale.

One would hardly recognize the Olaa of a few years ago with the present Olaa. At Mountain View has been the most decided change. The Kilauea Coffee Co. has opened up a tract of land for town sites, and have put it on the market. Already quite a number of Hiloites have purchased lots there and are soon to erect summer homes thereon. It is quite a decided change of air and scenery from Hilo and is just far enough away and yet not too far.

A great deal has been written lately about the coffee blight. By the last Kinai samples of the supposed blight were brought down and submitted to both Professor Koebel and Professor Brigham. Both gentlemen have the same opinion and the following letter from Professor Brigham will relieve the minds of the would-be blight talkers in Olaa and Puna:

Mr. Chas. Hyde.

Dear Sir:—I have subjected the coffee plants you sent me to careful microscopic examination, and find no signs of the Ceylon coffee blight. The yellow spots on a few of the leaves are caused by the mycelium of a rust fungus (*Astilago*) common enough and harmless. As the fungus was not in fructification I could not determine the species. The black spots on the leaves are the effects of heat, and would be caused either by sun or hot weather. There is no sign of fungus in that.

Yours truly,

WM. T. BRIGHAM.

In a recent letter from one of the largest dealers in coffee on the coast the need of a Government inspector was strongly emphasized. The writer stated that there was on the market at San Francisco a great quantity of coffee, sold under the head of Kona, that was of an inferior grade and had been improperly cured and dried. The tendency was to weaken the price in the market and unless something was done and that shortly, that Kona coffee as generally known there, would not taste anything like the original article here, or bring the price it should.

He recommended strongly that the Government take hold of the matter and appoint an inspector, whose sole duty shall be to test every hit of coffee before shipment and see that it comes up to a certain standard. In this way Hawaiian coffee would become known and its worth realized and we could get the highest prices for our coffee.

COFFEE.

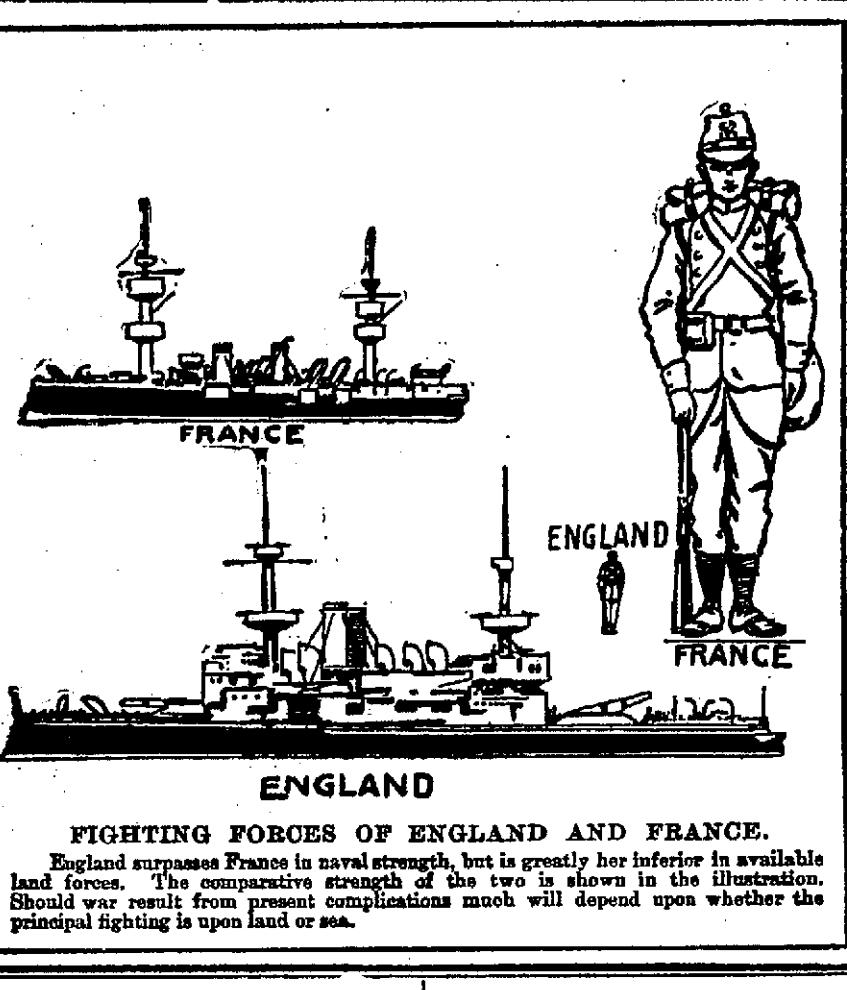
Wants \$5,000.

A damage suit for \$500 has been entered against Miss Helen Wilder by Olaf Tolleson, driver on a tram car. The plaintiff claims that damage was done to his person, character and feelings by the defendant arresting and compelling him to go with her to the police station where he was restrained for fifteen minutes.

Several days ago Tolleson drove his tram car team over a dog. Two days after Miss Wilder accosted him, while he was on duty and told him he must go with her to the station and show cause why he should not be prosecuted for cruelty to animals.

### MILITARY BALLOONS.

Thomas C. Boone, one of the three men who made ascents in the war balloon at Santiago, in telling a Boston audience of his experiences said: "Newspaper correspondents and magazine writers have condemned the balloon, but in my opinion there can be no question of the value of the balloon in warfare. We were able to locate the



FIGHTING FORCES OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

England surpasses France in naval strength, but is greatly inferior in available land forces. The comparative strength of the two is shown in the illustration. Should war result from present complications much will depend upon whether the principal fighting is upon land or sea.

### DOLE IS BLAMED.

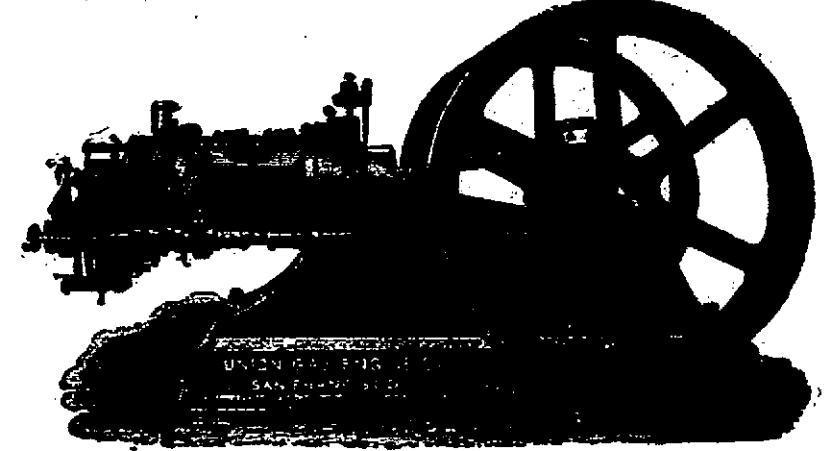
Charged With Keeping Ballot From the Japanese. (Kobe, Japan, Chronicle).

It will probably come as a great disappointment to the Japanese that the commission sitting at Washington to inquire into the method of government to be applied to Hawaii has advised that Japanese should be excluded from the franchise. It has been generally believed that the Japanese would be admitted as citizens under certain conditions as to residence, and when the Japanese Consul at Honolulu appeared before the Commission at the time it sat in Hawaii, we understand that he suggested Japanese should be given a share in the government. But the views of Mr. Dole, the late President of the Republic, were strongly against any such concession being made, and so the Commission has apparently decided to advise that Japanese should have no electoral rights extended to them.

This explains the large sale on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The people have been using it for years and have found that it can always be depended upon. They may occasionally take up with some fashionable novelty put forth with exaggerated claims, but are certain to return to the one remedy that they know to be reliable, and for coughs, colds and crops there is nothing equal to Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. L.

Armstrong Smith has gone to Hawaii for a vacation. His hard work at Chicago was too much for him.

### "UNION" GASOLINE ENGINE.



THE UNION GASOLINE ENGINE CO.,

Build Gas and Gasoline Engines for both marine and stationary service. Hundreds of "UNION" Engines are in daily use at all kinds of work.

"UNION" Engines are the simplest and most economical form of power.

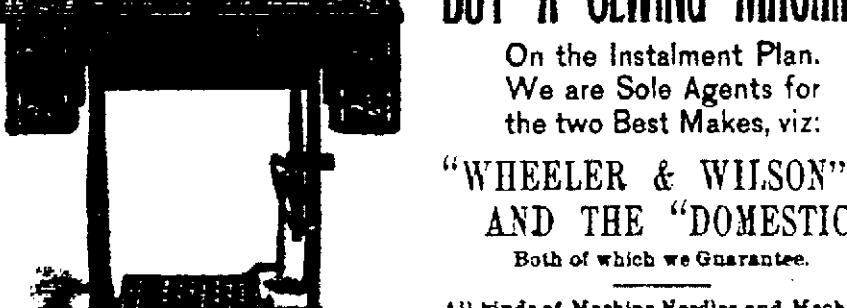
Send for catalogue, stating service and horse power wanted.

OFFICE: 311 Howard street, San Francisco.

We Don't Want Your Money!

Your Promise to Pay

A LITTLE EVERY MONTH is what we would like.



L. B. KERR, Sole Agent.

On the Instalment Plan.

We are Sole Agents for

the two Best Makes, viz:

"WHEELER & WILSON"

AND THE "DOMESTIC."

Both of which we Guarantee.

All kinds of Machine Needles and Machine Parts kept in stock or imported to order.

Vapo-Resolene Cures while you Sleep

Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.

Resolene when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief.

Its antiseptic powers are wonderful, at the same time preventing the spread of contagious disease by acting as a powerful disinfectant, antiseptic and antiseptic.

Resolene is a powerful antiseptic and

**Hawaiian Gazette.**

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY.....DECEMBER 23, 1898

**PILGRIMS' DAY.**

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Two hundred and seventy-five years ago dating back from today, the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth rock. This common, almost insignificant incident was the beginning of an empire. The Muse of History looking upon it saw in it the romance of human progress. She saw these plain, unromantic, severe men, bigoted perhaps, scatter in the crevices of New England rocks the seeds of "religious liberty," "popular government" and "popular education." They, unconsciously, fashioned a wand out of their intelligent thrift, and loyalty to principle, and with its magic called them into life, and growth and fruitfulness. Under the shadows of the trees thereof, standing in abounding and limitless forests between two oceans, the plants of religious prosecution, political tyranny and ignorance cannot thrive.

And the Muse of History stands today silent, watchful, hopeful, as she looks upon the marvelous evolution, and the spectacle of a nation greater, perhaps, than all other nations, in its physical resources, institutions and capacity for good and evil, and she waits across the Star of Empire, this sober word "Responsibility."

It is not singular that while the hurrah of the nation, rejoicing in its victory over a decrepit nation, fills the land, that sober and warning voices come from Bunker Hill and Lexington, the homes of elder Pilgrims and Puritans? Have their descendants become weak and querulous and timid and faithless? Have Harvard and Yale, and Dartmouth and Williams, and Amherst and Brown, and Andover and Exeter, and the High school thinned the blood of this noble stock and left a decrepit crowd to stand around the cradle of liberty?

If these men "the heirs of all the ages" are weak and faithless, and shrink from the duties imposed by destiny, New England should pause, and ask herself if it is not better to sweep these institutions out of existence.

We who have an everlasting faith in the safety of the Pilgrim's principles, see that these guardians of the Cradle of Liberty, see the word "Responsibility" in the sky, with the naked eye, and not through the erring lenses of telescopes. To them the day and the hour, in the flush of victory, are grave and momentous. It is the day of thought and resolution, the day for devising with wisdom the means of discharging the duties, which Destiny has put upon them; the duty of even limiting the scope of those political principles that have been held sacred since the Founders cast the seeds into the ledges of New England. Whenever they have discovered the true and the just way of modifying those principles of popular government, which have been for two hundred and fifty years as sacred as the writings upon Sinai, and have applied them well in distant parts for the good of mankind, they too will rise and shout over a conquest, not over a decrepit nation, but over ignorance and cruelty and arrested progress.

The exiles from New England and the descendants of the Pilgrims and Puritans, now living by the waters of this tropical Babylon, today take down their harps and sing their song in this distant land. What shall it be? While the snow lies deep on the shores of Massachusetts bay, these exiles strike their harps, under the royal palms, all touched with the softest winds, and with their souls dwelling on the homes of the Founders, sing as it was sung in the ages past: "If I forget thee, oh Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning. If I do not remember thee, let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth."

Well, indeed was it said by one of the most distinguished sons of the Puritans, when he contemplated the despair of thinking men at what they believe is the failure of good government and the rise of the boss and the politician:

"There is a disappointment which is full of inspiration, which sends the disappointed man deeper into the heart and soul of the thing he has begun to distrust and in regard to which he has had misgivings, and which makes him study it more deeply, which makes him believe it with deeper faith and more and more so far as in him lies, bring it to its fullest application."

**COLONEL WARING.**

The men and the women of America who have an abiding faith in the slow, but irresistible growth of altruism, or the unselfish view of life in American homes, will be gratified to learn that the amount of the fund contributed for the support of the family of the late Colonel Waring, is now \$27,103, and is increasing rapidly. Mr. Carnegie contributes \$5000. Other rich men have contributed liberally. Colonel Waring

**THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.**

President McKinley's message deals in a general way only, with the relations now existing between the Federal Government and Hawaii. He does not intimate that he has any knowledge of the measures that the Commissioners will suggest, in their report to Congress for the government of this territory. He trusts that Congress will give "earnest consideration" to the subject. He hopes that Hawaii will be benefited by the change of sovereignty and the result will justify "the foresight of those who for three quarters of a century have looked to the assimilation of Hawaii as a natural and inevitable consummation in harmony with our needs, and in fulfillment of our cherished traditions." This "assimilation" has been a living issue in these Islands only since the year 1883. Dr. McGraw, one of the very founders of annexation, and the most irrepressible father, in season and out of season, may think of it with some pride, that less than twenty years ago, any one here who shared the "foresight" mentioned by President McKinley and dared to express it while he was barracading out the innumerable legions of microbes, by his improved methods, and driving off the shadow which the Death Angel cast on the pillows upon which sick babes lay, because their ignorant and crying mothers were unable to prevent the invisible attack of disease.

He is an atheist who believes that civilization has ever taken a backward step. It moves forward, but at the snail's pace. A thousand years are as one day in its progress. But it has reached that mile-stone in its progress that out of the 70,000,000 of inhabitants of the continent, a hundred of them substantially acknowledge by gifts to Colonel Waring's family, in their need, that they have appreciated his work.

**FLAGGING THE MOON.**

Many years ago, while a locomotive was rushing over the Pennsylvania railroad, with full head on, the engineer, who was addled at times to look upon snakes (not Spanish ones) saw a bright light several miles ahead directly on the track. Taking it for the headlight of an engine coming from the other way, he instantly whistled "down brakes" reversed the engine, sent out the fireman with a flag, began backing his train with great speed. The bright light ahead he took to be the headlight of an engine coming towards him with great speed. One of the brakemen climbed over the tender and called to the excited engineer "What's the matter?" "Look ahead," shouted the engineer, "see that train coming?" "You blasted fool" yelled the brakeman, "that ain't no engine light, that's the moon comin' up above the horizon." Then the mongoose was let loose and there were no more snakes.

The engineer of Mr. Sewall's campaign engine sees a light ahead on the political track and he shouts "Dole engine! Dole engine coming!" The tramp passing by remarks to him: "That 'ain't no Dole engine comin'. It's only a jack o'lantern that lost its way and just happens to cross your track—say, can't you raise a mongoose to git yourself straight?"

**"AND OTHEERS."**

In describing the proceedings attending the transfer of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States in his message, President McKinley states that he had authorized Admiral Miller and the "United States Minister" to make the transfer. No further mention of these officers is made. Aside from the attitude taken by the Advertiser towards Mr. Sewall, as a candidate for governor, the mention of the name of Mr. H. M. Sewall as the American Minister in such an important document as the Presidential message, would have gratified not only this paper, but all Americans who took part in, or were interested in the ceremony of the transfer. It would have fixed in one of the most valuable historical documents of the year the personality of one of the prominent men. That the President did not specially mention his name has no significance whatever.

The coon-cat band will now play of course that stirring music "We are making it hot for Dole tonight." It will occupy the fences around Emma Square Presents of Bowers and boot jacks are kindly refused.

**HISTORICAL REVIEW**

The Advertiser will publish tomorrow morning an historical account of the action taken by President Dole's Government regarding neutrality. It will contain matter which has heretofore not been made public. Those who desire to understand the history of the event and desire also to present a correct historical record of it, and those who in the interests of justice insist on the truth of history regard less of men or candidates should obtain it, preserve it, and send it abroad to those who have always believed that the action of this Government towards the United States was bold, loyal and patriotic.

organic laws, is another matter. It is possible that the traditional policy will prevail, and a law be passed without limiting the franchise. This is, however, improbable, because expansion has cut the traditional moorings of the old Ship of State, and the lines on the old charts are becoming obsolete. Congress will not ship the Cubans or the Filipinos as able-bodied men, but rate them, together with a portion of the population of Hawaii, as apprentices.

As to the attitude we should take in the matter. It would be rather ridiculous for us to strike any attitude other than that of humble submission. This is the little baby of the nation, and takes whatever it can find in the bottle. A community so insignificant in numbers is not in a position to make it very hot for President McKinley or Congress. Annexation was made with few specifications or reservations. I hope that when the little Republic is born, and its spirit wakes up in a political resurrection in the United States, there will be peace and justice, and an abundance of political harps.

As we can do nothing about influencing Congress regarding the organic act we shall submit to what it pleases to do, with of course the usual reservation that we, like the lawyers who labor cases, and then go to the tavern and swear at the court, can indulge in righteous indignation beyond the hearing of those who do not do as we wish them to do.

Congress never did treat the territorial babies well. There is little baby Alaska that has not yet had any clothes, and is generally left out in the woods in the cold. Hawaii is rather a pretty baby, and besides inherited some valuable assets. So there may be a difference.

**A "PERSONAL" CAMPAIGN.**

So long as Mr. Sewall permits his organ to accuse President Dole of cowardice and disloyalty to the United States—charges that involve even infamy and crime—he must expect that those who do not regard Mr. Dole as a candidate but a personal friend, will not hesitate to resent the indictment with more or less vigor. The Advertiser for the period of four months, during which period Mr. Sewall had been a candidate, studiously refused to make any comment on his actions. It had intended to allow him to make his campaign in peace. When, however, his organ persistently challenged the Advertiser to a campaign of abuse, and set its key-note to the words "cowardice," "disloyalty," "crying" and "waving," the Advertiser, with much reluctance, undertook to meet this campaign of personal abuse, as best it could. It is a repulsive affair. But even the Quaker will use his fists when assaulted.

**THE PASSING HOUR.**

Aguinaldo's Press Agent is having a much needed vacation. In making a rush to earn Christmas money the opium hui rather overdid it. Weather Forecast—Frost may be expected in Washington, D. C., about June 1.

Col. (ex) Bryan, is out as an anti-expansionist. Well, nearly everything going has to have its hoodoo.

Julien D Hayne, who was in his day the leading Royalist of Hawaii nei, has been heard from just as expected.

Blanche Bates has become a business partner of T. Daniel Frawley. In one way the announcement is a surprise.

It is not believed that any stocking here will be found on Christmas morning to contain a commission for office.

The President speaks of his message of Hawaii as to all intents and purposes being a part of the big family.

Santa Claus instead of a Midsummer Night's Dream brought diplomas to the High School graduating class of 1898.

That petition or memorial for a liberal suffrage seems to have been a case like an absent-minded man looking for the glasses raised to his forehead.

All of the coffee men are to be felicitated on the fact that the last blight alarm has turned out to be a false alarm.

Appreciation lighted every youthful face in Palama Chapel last evening and those who have worked for the Mission and the Kindergarten were satisfied.

In one aspect of the case, the report is extremely gratifying. The adoption by the Congressional Commissioners of the theory and practice of the constructors of our present Hawaiian Constitution, in limiting the suffrage, is a distinct approval of their course. It is a public declaration that they acted with wisdom and foresight. It is an admission that they dared to do what Congress has, so far, never dared to do in the government of territories, to discriminate between citizens at the ballot box.

Whether Congress will approve of the Commissioners' views and draft of

**Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures**

Permanently Cures

**Scrofula,**

which is one of the worst afflictions of the human race, and comes from impure blood.

**Salt Rheum,**

a torment to the flesh, a disfigurement to the body, and a drain on the system, also due to vitiated blood.

**Pimples,**

which so disfigure the skin, and make the human face divine anything but a thing of beauty, but which are Nature's advertisement of foul blood.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5.

**Hood's Pills**

act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

couple of months ago to the effect that Judge Zane, of Utah, would be a candidate for the chief justiceship of the Territory of Hawaii. The Salt Lake man is quite too premature in his aspirations.

Mr. Dingley, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, says that the war revenue measure will not be tampered with at this session of Congress. Dingley asks no encore.

Mark Twain's philosophy grows better as the great humorist and thinker takes on age. So trite are some of his truisms that they are good enough to paste in the new hat for the new year.

The Y. M. C. A. is fortunate in having the constant and enthusiastic support and guaranteed valued assistance of a number of ladies who know how the social section should be managed.

If the householders along the Insane Asylum road do the wise thing they will cast aside all prejudice and arrange for an improvement that will at once give them higher priced properties.

The gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce here know the harbor situation just as well as the members of the Government and should be able at their meeting today to suggest improvement that can be carried out.

The Autonomist Government of Cuba cannot "deliver the goods." The organization sold a lot of concessions to capitalists and promoters. First payment receipts are not recognized by the U. S. military rulers of the island.

The young men of Wesleyan University are in peculiar plifida. The college feature threatened to make the institution known as a girl's school. On the recommendation of the young men girls are to be kept out for a time. This is worse than real mean.

Aside from motive consideration, it may be remarked that the band of the First New York did the proper thing in casting overboard the music of "My Honolulu Lady." All coon songs directed at the Islands should go the same way.

If a few good men in the Senate and a few good men in the House, at Washington, would only rise up and declare that the Nicaragua canal enterprise must be taken out of the sphere of politics, the day of inauguration of operations would be advanced several years.

Gen. Garcia, the Cuban warrior whose death is reported from Washington, was a typical rebel chief. He was a soldier and a gentleman, nearly all his life an earnest revolutionist. That his plans had finally carried him as a patriot.

Even Col. Barber had thawed out on reaching San Francisco and acknowledged the hospitality of Honolulu people and refrained from condemning the climate of the Islands. The Colonel must have been doing some thinking on the way up.

The American Flag Day Association will endeavor to procure at this session of Congress the enactment of a law forbidding the desecration of the emblem in any manner. The Society is a strong one and it is hoped its power will prove sufficient to put an end to the use of the Stars and Stripes for other than flag purposes.

With the appointment of Mr. Manson to represent the Board of Health in Waikiki, the city is now pretty well covered for sanitary inspection. All of the men detailed to look out nuisances are capable and attentive and the executive officer of the board is invariably prompt in hastening to abate nuisances.

In a letter on another page the Rev C. M. Hyde presents some temperance views on temperance. Many others wonder, with the author of the communication, what the master is with the local spirit that at one time was able to make a marked and to a considerable degree an effective saloon counter attraction.

This time it is a lawyer who claims to have discovered a remedy for leprosy. Perhaps he is the man who lately figured out an expansion Juan. The blacks backed a number of Belgian traders to bits and dined on the remains and want more of the meat.

Congo advises to the Belgian Government to expand Juan. The blacks backed a number of Belgian traders to bits and dined on the remains and want more of the meat. News by the Australia confirms the Advertiser advice from Salt Lake a

the people of the Molokai settlement, but there cannot be waste of time with triflers, imposters and cranks.

Mrs. Wm. G. Irwin, of this city, is one of the patronesses, at San Francisco, of the Doll Show, an enterprise of society ladies interested in various charities. Mrs. Irwin was always a willing and generous worker in the same line here. She is associated in the Doll Show with Mrs. J. D. Spreckels, Mrs. Tobin, the Meedames Crocker, Mrs. Payot, Mrs. Martin, and others of the Blue Book.

The fence is being removed from about the Kawaiahae church premises and the grounds are to be parked. The fence disappeared from about the Judiciary Building grounds long ago. The next improvement in that neighborhood, if the money can be had, should be means of reader access to the beautiful grounds of the Executive Building.

**PIANO CLAIMED.**

Petition for Possession of Instrument on Columbia.

In the damage suit of Maria De Jesus Gonvea vs. Waiuku Sugar Co., plaintiff has given notice of discontinuance of appeal.

Russel Colegrove and John P. Jacobsen petition Judge Perry to order the release of a piano from the custody of the marshal. The piano is on board the Columbia, which, with all furniture, etc., is held under attachment by the Marshal. Petitioners claim to have purchased the piano out of their own funds and placed it on board ship. There is also a similar petition by W. J. Smith, claiming as personal property two chronometers.

The demurrer of defendants in the case of Ellen P. Clark, vs. J. K. Kaaula, et al., has been overruled and defendants given ten days in which to answer.

Yesterday, Geo. A. Davis, attorney for the plaintiff in the Porter vs. Hawaiian Pork Packing Co. suit, filed a bill of exceptions to the Supreme Court, an affidavit, a motion and a notice. Attorney Davis will bring the motion and bill of exceptions before the Court today for allowance or refusal.

**JOAQUIN MILLER.**

He Will Talk on Klondike Between Vaudeville Performances.

CHICAGO, December 2.—Joaquin Miller, the poet of the Sierra, is to shine as a star attraction on the vaudeville stage in Chicago during the present month. His name will appear on the bill boards in big black letters, sandwiched between those of artists whose specialties will be along other lines. His engagement marks an innovation in the methods of amusement managers. Mr. Miller's "turn" will appeal to the mind more than to the ear or eye.

Miller is going to lecture to the patrons of vaudeville at the Chicago opera house. The poet will tell of his impressions of the Klondike, from which he has recently returned, and will wear a garb picturesque enough to keep people guessing at his identity. Manager Kohl thinks he has found a strong card in the poet of the West. The engagement at the Chicago opera house will not begin until Miller has finished a short lecture tour, among surrounding towns and cities, beginning next Monday.

**WANTS MONEY FRIENDS.**

LONDON, December 14.—The Vienna correspondent of the Times says: In Austrian commercial and financial circles it is believed that German's leaning toward England and the United States is due to other than political consideration. The strain imposed upon the Berlin money market by the forced development of German trade is beginning to tell severely on German finance.

For the satisfaction of seizing new markets, terms have been granted which German industry and enterprise is ill able to afford. This abnormal condition has produced a situation which renders it advisable that the sympathies of the English and American money markets should not be estranged.

**BATTLESHIP STRIKES.**

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The great battleship Massachusetts, Capt. Nicoll Ludlow commanding, met with a serious accident today shortly after she left the New York Navy Yard for Hampton Roads. While passing Governor's Island she struck an obstruction in the shallow water, and three of her compartments were ripped open. She was immediately taken back to the navy yard.

**WEDDED AN EARL.**

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Mrs. Samuel J. Colgate was married today to the Earl of Stratford. The ceremony took place in Grace Church, and was simple, on account of the recent death of Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, first cousin of the Earl, and few persons other than relatives were present. The Earl and Countess left today for Washington, where they will spend a few days. They sail for England on Tuesday next.

**SPECULATION IN HAVANA.</b**

**THEY YET ARGUE**

**Address of Attorneys in Habeas Corpus Cases.**

**IMMIGRANTS ARE CLASSIFIED**

**Resolution and Supreme Court Decision—Question of Jurisdiction—To Be More Argument.**

Habeas corpus arguments were continued yesterday before the Supreme Court. In the forenoon Attorney General Smith concluded his argument begun the day before. He was followed by Judge Carter, who in a strong speech, upheld the action of respondent Collector General McStocker. Mr. Thurston then took the floor and completed the argument for the defense. The contentions on both sides of the case were based principally on the decision recently made by Chief Justice Judd, the counsel for the petitioners presenting the decision as a strong argument in their favor, while the attorneys for the respondent gave it a close analysis and endeavored to make some of the points in law there stated, turn directly against the ultimate conclusions reached in the document. Mr. Thurston made a careful argument on the wording of the Newlands' resolution. He contended that there are three classes of Chinese: First—"There shall be no further immigration of Chinese into the Hawaiian Islands," which constitute one class; Second—"except upon such conditions as are now or may hereafter be allowed by the laws of the United States," which make up the second class; Third—"those who are on the Islands now and who compose the third class." Those who are now seeking admission, he claimed, belong to the first class, for they have not complied with conditions which the resolution expressly states must be met. All the necessary machinery, he contended, had been supplied for enforcing the law against this class of Chinese, therefore the law should be executed. In answer to the argument advanced by the opposing side that the laws could not be extended to these Islands in part and not as a whole, Mr. Thurston claimed that a law could be extended in piecemeal providing the part enforced contained within itself the machinery for its execution.

Mr. Thurston took up the question of court jurisdiction. It was his belief that cases in admiralty and all matters which can be heard only by Federal courts, could properly be brought before the Supreme Court of Hawaii, with the exception of Chinese questions, because the Chinese restriction laws are the only laws which the resolution provided shall go into immediate effect. The attorney argued the question at length and made extensive quotations from United States Supreme Court decisions.

Mr. Silliman answered the contentions of Mr. Thurston, putting stress on the fact that no Federal court had yet been established in Hawaii, and that the Supreme Court of Hawaii was the last court of resort, and, further, Congress intended to work no such injustice as that for which Mr. Thurston contended.

Mr. Robertson, who followed Mr. Silliman in answering the arguments of Mr. Thurston, was, owing to the late hour, unable to complete his remarks, but will be heard again this morning.

**FIRST TENNESSEE.**

**Advertiser Attention to the Boys is Acknowledged.**

(Clarksville, Tenn., Chronicle)

We have before us a copy of The Pacific Commercial Advertiser, published at Honolulu November 9, for which we have to thank a friend and regular reader, Mrs. T. D. Garvin, sister of our townsmen W. F. Coulter. Mrs. Garvin is the wife of a missionary of the Christian church, who, for a number of years has been stationed at Honolulu, and who, with his devoted wife is taking the liveliest interest in the Tennessee troops who have stopped there en route to Manila.

The newspaper above alluded to is a 10-page daily crammed full of news and live advertising, showing that the Honoluluans are progressive in the matter of printer's ink. The eye, however, is at once attracted to a life size cut of Col. W. C. Smith, of the First Tennessee, U. S. V., and that of his son, the Sergeant-Major of the Regiment, which appears on the first page of the paper. It represents the Colonel reading an order to his son. In connection with this cut The Commercial Advertiser pays to Col. Smith a high tribute both as a soldier and citizen. Proceeding, the journal comments upon the boys of the First Tennessee.

**Wide Advertisement.**

While in New York recently, Mr. R. W. Shingle, the Exposition Commissioner of Hawaii, was fortunate enough to interest in the Islands Mr. Marshall, the manager of McClure's Syndicate and of the American Press Syndicate. For these two circuits Mr. Shingle furnished a well considered article on Hawaii that was published in leading papers of these cities: St. Louis, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Denver, Omaha, Des Moines, Chicago, Buffalo, Minneapolis, St. Paul, New York, Philadelphia and Washington. The article is of the same tenor as J. F. Brown's contribution to the Advertiser, with

the "won'ts" that have been so widely quoted. The matter has reached approximately four million readers in the East and will go into hundreds of Western papers.

**Mrs. Harry Gillig.**

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—On dit that Mrs. Harry Gillig has sent her dogs away for winter seclusion, but the fact that there will be a creme de la creme bench show at Sherry very shortly, precludes the idea. Mrs. Gillig's dogs are prize-winners, and she delights in the blue ribbons they bring home after a show. A society reporter pen pictures the fair young California blonde in these words: "She is to be seen every night at the play or at some of the new restaurants where every one goes to try the mushrooms stewed under glass. Mrs. Gillig always wears her hair very high pompadour, and her dress tight-fitting and one mass of spangles, resembling the attire of the head of the old Amazon march, and it makes a sensation whenever the wearer goes abroad. I have seen several of these creations recently, but one must be tall and thin and not short or stout, or otherwise the effect is a bit outre." Mrs. Gillig has grown in embonpoint lately.

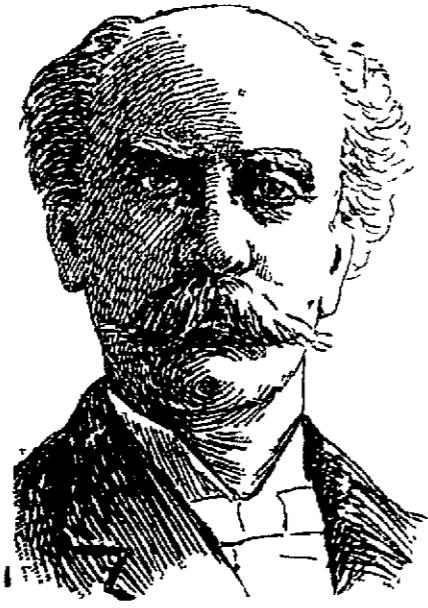
**IS IN OBERLIN**

**Rev. John H. Barrows Accepts the Presidency.**

**He is a Noted Identity—World's Religious Congress—Preached Here Two Years Ago.**

By the mail just received comes the news of the election of Dr. J. H. Barrows, of Chicago, to the presidency of Oberlin college, and his acceptance December 6th.

This important position has been vacant since the resignation of Dr.



PRESIDENT JOHN H. BARROWS.

Ballantine, two years ago. The election was unanimous on the first ballot, and great enthusiasm over the result is felt by all who are interested in the college.

Dr. Barrows is a graduate of Olivet college, and Union Theological Seminary. His responsible and successful conduct of the World's Parliament of Religions in Chicago in 1893, and his subsequent journey around the world, as an expounder of the true religion, gave him a world-wide reputation.

Dr. Barrows' sermon some two years ago in Central Union church of this city on "Christ the Light of the World," was an event never to be forgotten by those who were present.

Dr. Barrows is a man of great executive ability, and strong personality, and by his wide experience and his versatile scholarship, it is believed he will most admirably fill the position to which he has been called, and that under his leadership Oberlin College will enter upon a broader career of usefulness and success.

M. S. W.

**BIG BLIZZARD BEL!**

CHICAGO, December 4.—The entire United States north of Mason and Dixon's line and east of Chicago is in the grip of a furious blizzard tonight. Rain, snow and wind of a velocity of sixty-two miles an hour is raging over a wide expanse of territory, wrecking telegraph and telephone lines, delaying trains and blocking street car traffic. On the Atlantic coast a gale is lashing the ocean into fatal fury.

**MAKES A BIG CONTRACT**

ST. PAUL (Minn.), December 12.—It was announced this afternoon that the Japanese Government has just completed a contract with a paper company at Cloquet, Minn. for its entire output for five years. The capacity of the mill will be increased to sixty-five tons of print paper per day.

**YALE BEATS PRINCETON**

NEW HAVEN (Conn.), December 6.—The debate tonight between the Yale and Princeton debating teams was won by Yale unanimously. The subject was "Resolved, That the United States should annex Cuba." Princeton had the affirmative.

Ecema, scald head, hives, itchiness of the skin of any sort. Instantly and permanently cured. Doan's Ointment. At any chemist's. 50 cents.

**OF THE FIRST N. Y.**

**Col. Basber Gives an Interview at San Fran.**

**Regiment Not Being Destroyed Here—Good Treatment at Honolulu—Friction—Boylshness.**

"I do not understand," said Col. Barber in an interview, "how the idea became prevalent that the regiment was being rapidly destroyed at Honolulu by disease. I believe that I am safe in saying that my command has fared as well if not better, than has any other regiment which, during this war, has seen tropical service. Since we entered the service but sixteen men have died, and not all of these by any means from fever contracted in the Islands. Camping sites at Honolulu are few and not of the best. About us were rice fields, duck ponds and morasses, giving abundant opportunity for the development and spread of malarial germs. Then, too, my men from a northern climate were suddenly placed in a tropical one, where they had to sleep right on the ground."

"I cannot say too much in thankfulness for the good treatment given us by the merchants and the ladies of Honolulu. A grand farewell demonstration was made in our honor when we embarked."

Col. Barber said emphatically that he had not turned a finger either way in the matter of the regiment's recall. When asked about the reported friction between himself and Honolulu health officers the Colonel declined to speak. From other sources it was learned a great part of the trouble came from the jealousy of the official class in Honolulu, who resented any fancied interference with their duties on the part of the military. President Dole is said to be an exception in this respect and his bearing to the officers was uniformly courteous.

The explanation of Lieut. Col. Stackpole as to the better health existing among the men of the Engineer Battalion encamped by the side of the New Yorkers was that, on an average, far older men composed the engineers, who were more inclined to physical discomfort, and knew far better than the "boyish" New Yorkers how to care for their health.

**HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.**

Honolulu, H. I., Dec. 22, 1898

| NAME OF STOCK.            | Capital Paid. | Par Val. | Bid. | Ack.  |
|---------------------------|---------------|----------|------|-------|
| XBELLANTINE.              | 600,000       | 100      | ..   | 600   |
| C. BREWER & CO. ....      | 600,000       | 100      | ..   | 600   |
| American Assessable       | 750,000       | 100      | ..   | 750   |
| " Paid up                 | 2,000,000     | 100      | ..   | 2,000 |
| EWA                       | 175,000       | 100      | ..   | 175   |
| HAWAIIAN CO. ....         | 500,000       | 100      | 15   | 165   |
| HONOLULU                  | 300,000       | 100      | ..   | 300   |
| HONOKUA                   | 1,000,000     | 100      | ..   | 1,000 |
| HAIKU                     | 500,000       | 100      | ..   | 500   |
| KABUKU                    | 500,000       | 100      | ..   | 500   |
| KOLOA                     | 150,000       | 100      | ..   | 150   |
| KALAPAWAHA                | 150,000       | 100      | ..   | 150   |
| OAHU                      | 1,800,000     | 100      | 140  | 142   |
| " Assessable              | 400,000       | 100      | ..   | 400   |
| " Paid up                 | 600,000       | 100      | ..   | 600   |
| OLOWA                     | 100,000       | 100      | ..   | 100   |
| OKIAWA                    | 50,000        | 100      | ..   | 50    |
| PAIA                      | 750,000       | 100      | ..   | 750   |
| PEPEKEO                   | 750,000       | 100      | 170  | 170   |
| PIONEER                   | 750,000       | 100      | ..   | 750   |
| WALUKU                    | 700,000       | 100      | ..   | 700   |
| WALUMAIAO                 | 225,000       | 100      | ..   | 225   |
| WELENA                    | 125,000       | 100      | 120  | 125   |
| WELANA                    | 145,000       | 100      | ..   | 145   |
| STEAMSHIP CO.             | 500,000       | 100      | ..   | 500   |
| INTER ISLAND S. S. CO.    | 500,000       | 100      | ..   | 500   |
| MISCELLANEOUS.            | 225,000       | 100      | ..   | 225   |
| HAWAIIAN TRAD. CO.        | 200,000       | 100      | ..   | 200   |
| HAWAIIAN STEAMSHIP CO.    | 119,000       | 100      | ..   | 119   |
| " Paid up                 | 91,000        | 100      | ..   | 91    |
| O. R. & L. CO.            | 13,000        | 100      | ..   | 13    |
| HONOLU                    | 13,000        | 100      | ..   | 13    |
| HAWAII GOVT. & CO.        | 100           | 100      | ..   | 100   |
| HAWAII GOVT. & CO. SAVING | 100           | 100      | ..   | 100   |
| 4% PER CENT               | ..            | ..       | 90   | 90    |
| O. R. & L. CO.            | ..            | ..       | 100  | 100   |

Session Sales—Fifty shares Ewa Plantation, \$250, 10 shares Kabuku, \$120.

Outside Sales Reported—100 shares Ewa, \$250; 27 shares Oahu, paid up, \$145, 10 shares Oahu, assessable, \$95; 30 shares Oahu, assessable, \$95, 10 shares Pepeekeo Sugar Co., \$170, 5 shares Oahu, paid up, \$142½.

**CUBAN CONTROL**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Maj. Gen. Brooke arrived in Washington from Fortress Monroe today and was closed for more than an hour in consultation with Secretary Alger. He then, in company with Adjutant General Corbin, proceeded to the White House, and when he returned to the War Department it was formally announced that the President had designated him to be military governor of the island of Cuba, a new post which carries with it control over the military and civil branches of the Island formerly exercised by the Captain General under the Spanish regime.

Each of the six provinces will have its own military governor, just as Gen. Wood is now military governor of the province of Santiago, but all of these will receive their instructions directly from Maj. Gen. Brooke, who is in supreme authority on the Island. Thus, in Havana, Gen. Ludlow, who will be governor of the city, will be answerable to Gen. Lee, the governor of the province of Havana, who in turn will be answerable to Maj. Gen. Brooke, the governor of the Island.

**MAKES A BIG CONTRACT**

ST. PAUL (Minn.), December 12.—It was announced this afternoon that the Japanese Government has just completed a contract with a paper company at Cloquet, Minn. for its entire output for five years. The capacity of the mill will be increased to sixty-five tons of print paper per day.

Ecema, scald head, hives, itchiness of the skin of any sort. Instantly and permanently cured. Doan's Ointment. At any chemist's. 50 cents.

**FROM CHILDHOOD To Motherhood**

**Took It as a Child: Now gives it to her own Children.**

**Mrs. Mabel Boulton of Brisbane, Queenland, has had the following unusual and delightful experience:**

  
"From infancy I was weak and delicate and grew to be anything but a robust child, with a poor appetite, and the usual consequences of such complaints. But my parents hearing of the health restoring properties of

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"From infancy

# YOUTH OF HAWAII

Address of President S. B. Dole  
to Boys and Girls.

## MOTTO OF THE KAMEHAMEHAS

"Be a Man"—Education of the Heart-Duty and Responsibility. Making of Careers.

(Below are the remarks, in part, made by President Dole to the boys and girls of the Kamehameha schools at the Founder's day literary and musical exercises, December 19, 1898.)

The education of the heart is what I shall speak about. I wish to speak about an important side of education, without which the education of the head and hand, I may say is useless and is dangerous to society. It is dangerous to educate a man without giving him an education of the heart.

If you educate a man's hands and brain and do not educate his heart and put within him noble principles, then he becomes a very dangerous element in society. Instead of being a chicken thief he is a skillful burglar. He may counterfeit money, break your safe, etc. any for the whole of his life go living on the public, because of his education of the hand and brain or because of skill in accounts he may become a great monopolist and like the great squid in wonder museum, may stretch his arms over a continent and draw the profits and life blood of a whole nation crushing legitimate enterprises and driving men and women and children into despair and poverty, because he is an educated man only on one side. I think these illustrations will show you the importance of the education of the higher side of the man—an education which tends to develop the noblest and best in the man.

An event has happened recently which touches us all. Many of us have doubted its wisdom. Many of us have felt its necessity for the safety of this community. Does this question appeal to you young men and women? It is a matter for discouragement or for inspiration? Competition and strife will be increased by over-close connection with the United States. The employer must look out for himself or be driven to the wall. A man in business in California has to wake up and look out for himself and that is a good part of such a man's education. A Hawaiian young man who has been doing business in San Francisco, said recently that a young man now a days has to "hustle" if he would succeed. He learned that lesson himself and with good results, when he got back to Honolulu.

It is a part of character that a man be not afraid of other men, that he shall know how to assert himself that he shall strive for the highest prize.

I was present when a graduating class of this school was having its class day exercises. The prophet of the class read his prophecies. He spoke about the future of the members of the class. One would be the Attorney-General, another was to be Minister of the Interior, a third was to be Chief Justice. All this was much of a joke on the part of the prophet but why should it be a joke? Why should not the young men aim high and hold positions in this country in spite of the white man. The Hawaiian young men have held high positions in the Government and with the greater chances for an education I think the Hawaiian young men will hold high positions in the country again.

Aim high assert yourself. We have inherited some very noble things from the Monarchs. You are all familiar with the national motto (spoken in Hawaiian) *la mai he ea o ka aina i ka pono*. I want to call your attention to another saying of the Kamehameha's. Be a man. The new conditions which are going to press on Hawaiians which are going to make competition closer and perhaps be a hardship to some are a call to you to be men as to become fit a call to seek an education which will prepare you for good citizenship—an education of the heart—whether in private or public life. You cannot be pillars or rich men but a man can be good or poor.

So Paul said. Seek ye earnestly holiness. He does not mean piety or wealth. He means those things which are included in the condition of being men—true men—not a man as in the sense of the demands these conditions. As a public service I wish to speak also of some things which are perhaps less pleasant. People have told me more than once that the Hawaiians have a sense of gratitude. I know that this is false for I have met with gratitude of the deep set and noblest and most fervent kind. Children often do not have the gratitude they should have towards their parents because they do not appreciate in full their obligations. They take what they get and consider it a matter

of course. It takes a very thoughtful child to develop a proper sense of gratitude towards its parents. It may be that something like that affects the Hawaiians. They have had a great deal done for them and they perhaps do not develop a sense of gratitude much as children do not develop gratitude toward their parents. Some of you young men and young women are having your education here through the assistance of benevolent men and women upon whom you have no claim whatever.

The people who help you do not want the money back, but I should like to see you young men take the stand of making an honest effort to pay the money back at whatever cost.

If you are going to succeed in this country, full of white men as it will be, you must be full of that quality which will not be under obligations to a stranger and that you will not rest until you have paid up and are clear and are free to do your duty among men.

You went out this morning and decorated the tomb of the benefactress who has done so much for Hawaiians. I believe you have gratitude toward her. Many of us remember her and we understand more or less the qualities which led her to plan this splendid institution for Hawaiians. I was once superintendent in an Hawaiian Sunday school and very often found it difficult to get teachers. One Sunday morning I started to the school and remembering that there was a class without a teacher, I thought I would go and ask Mrs. Bishop to take it. It seemed an imposition to ask a woman so thoroughly engrossed as she was to take a Sunday school class, but I remembered that it was the Lord's work and help was needed. I found Mr. and Mrs. Bishop at breakfast. Upon making known my errand she said immediately "I will go." She went straight from her breakfast table to the church and for many years she was a faithful teacher of those children. I understand from that episode, why she thought of this institution, why she planned it and devoted her fortune to it. It was natural for her to do this. I do not know how you can show your gratitude better than by making opportunities for passing on the benefits which you have had here to the men and women who are less favored, so that these may have some idea of what it is to be a man and that they may have the advantages that you have had to meet the new conditions. I do not see that you can do anything less than this, viz. that you confer upon men somewhat of the advantages which you have received. Girls this applies to you as well. Teach the highest and live the highest life, so that the Hawaiian race may receive the greatest benefit. This was Paauhi Bishop's wish for all time.

### COURT ON MAUI.

#### Disposition of the Calendar of the Lahaina Term.

Lahaina, Maui, December 20, 1898.

The following cases have been disposed of since Friday, December 16:

Lilia K. Joaquin vs John Kaaihue, et al., bill for dower, tried before Judge Kaiua and submitted Creighton and Kepoikai for plaintiff, A. A. Wilder and John Richardson for defendants.

Republic vs Matsumoto, selling liquor without a license, no lie pros. G. Hons for defendant.

Republic vs Alana Hoo, unlawful possession of opium tried by foreign jury, verdict guilty sentence this morning E. P. Dole and R. D. Mead for prosecution J. M. Kaneakua for defendant.

Republic vs Manuel Machado, selling liquor without a license, tried by foreign jury, verdict not guilty E. P. Dole and R. D. Mead for prosecution, A. A. Wilder for defendant.

Republic vs Ah Yee, unlawful possession of opium appeal withdrawn J. M. Kaneakua for defendant.

Republic vs Akana, selling liquor without a license trial before foreign jury evidence all in yesterday address to the jury today.

There are four more foreign jury criminal cases.

The December term of this Court will probably close by Friday, and the town lawyers will return to Honolulu on Friday arriving in Honolulu Saturday morning a day ahead of the regular time of the steamers.

A number of the Galicians who were ordered to return to work last Friday by the District Magistrate here again refused to go to work and have again been arrested and confined and have been sent to Lahaina jail. The hearing was had before Magistrate Kaaihue.

For further information see our front page.

## OF THREE PARTS

A Trio of Sections From Message of President.

## THE CANAL, ARMY AND NAVY

Construction of Waterway Urged.  
Islands a Factor—Volunteers.  
Ships for the Navy.

(From the Message.)

CANAL.

The Nicaragua Canal Commission, under the chairmanship of Rear Admiral John G. Walker, appointed July 24, 1897, under the authority of a provision in the sundry civil act of June 4th of that year, has nearly completed its labors, and the results of its exhaustive inquiry into the proper route, the feasibility and the cost of construction of an interoceanic canal by a Nicaraguan route, will be laid before you. In the performance of its work the commission received all possible courtesy and assistance from the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, which thus testified their appreciation of the importance of giving a speedy and practical outcome to the project.

As the scope of recent inquiry embraced the whole subject, with the aim of making plans and surveys for a canal by the most convenient route, it necessarily included a review of the results of previous surveys and plans, and in particular those adopted by the Maritime Canal Company, under its existing concessions from Nicaragua and Costa Rica, so that to this extent these grants necessarily held an essential part in the deliberations and conclusions of the Canal Commission as they have held and must needs hold in the discussion of the matter by Congress.

Under these circumstances and in view of overtures made to the Government of Nicaragua and Costa Rica by other parties for a new canal concession predicated on the assumed approaching lapse of the contracts of the Maritime Canal Company with those states, I have not hesitated to express my convictions that considerations of expediency and international policy, as between the several governments interested in the construction and control of an interoceanic canal by this route, require the maintenance of the status quo until the Canal Commission shall have reported and the United States Congress shall have had the opportunity to pass finally upon the whole matter during the present session without prejudice by reason of any change in the existing conditions.

Nevertheless it appears that the Government of Nicaragua, as one of its last sovereign acts before merging its powers in those of the newly formed United States of Central America, has granted an optional concession to another association, to become effective on the expiration of the present grant. It does not appear what surveys have been made or what route is proposed under this contingent granted, so that an examination of the feasibility of its plans is necessarily not embraced in the report of the Canal Commission. All these circumstances suggest the urgency of some definite action by the Congress at this session if the labors of the past are to be utilized and the linking of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by a practical waterway is to be realized.

The construction of such a maritime highway is now more than ever indispensable to that intimate and ready intercommunication between our Eastern and Western seaboards demanded by the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands and the prospective expansion of our influence and commerce to the Pacific, and that our national policy now more imperatively than ever calls for its control by this Government, are propositions which, I doubt not, the Congress will duly appreciate and wisely act upon.

ARMY.

The importance of legislation for the permanent increase of the army is, therefore, manifest, and the recommendation of the Secretary of War for that purpose has my unqualified approval. There can be no question that at this time, and probably for some time in the future, 100,000 men will be none too many to meet the necessities of the situation. At all events, whether that number shall be required permanently or not, the power should be given to the President to enlist that force if, in his discretion, it should be necessary, and that further discretion should be given him to recruit within the above limit from the inhabitants of the islands with the government of which we are charged.

It is my purpose to muster out the entire volunteer army as soon as the Congress shall provide for the increase of the regular establishment. This will be only an act of justice, and will be much appreciated by the brave men who left their homes and employments to help the country in its emergency.

NAVY.

The following recommendations of the Secretary of the Navy relative to the increase of the navy have my earnest approval:

1. Three sea-going sheathed and coppered battleships of about 13,500 tons trial displacement, carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance, for vessels of their class, and to have the highest practicable speed and great radius of action. Estimated cost, exclusive of armor and armament, \$3,600,000 each.

2. Three sheathed and coppered armored cruisers of about 12,000 tons trial displacement, carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance for vessels of their class and to have the highest practicable speed and great

radius of action. Estimated cost, exclusive of armor and armament, \$4,000,000 each.

3. Three sheathed and coppered protected cruisers of about 6,000 tons trial displacement, to have the highest practicable speed and great radius of action and to carry the most powerful ordnance suitable for vessels of their class. Estimated cost, exclusive of armor and armament, \$2,150,000 each.

4. Six sheathed and coppered cruisers of about 2,500 tons displacement, to have the highest speed compatible with good cruising qualities, great radius of action and to carry the most powerful ordnance suited to vessels of their class. Estimated cost, exclusive of armament, \$1,141,800 each.

I join with the Secretary of the Navy in recommending that the grades of Admiral and Vice-Admiral be temporarily revived, to be filled by officers who have specially distinguished themselves in the war with Spain.

Pains in the chest when a person has a cold indicate a tendency toward pneumonia. A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on to the chest over the seat of pain will promptly relieve the pain and prevent the threatened attack of pneumonia. This same treatment will cure a lame back in a few hours. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

## A Will Filed.

The will of Thomas Sylva, deceased, was placed on file yesterday in the probate court. Patrick Sylva, son of the deceased, was nominated as executor of the will. The greater part of the estate is left to the two sons, a few small amounts being given to friends and \$50 to the Catholic church.

## LUSTY OLD AGE.

## Are we Growing Shorter Lives?

The Winter of Our Discontent—How to Grow Old Gracefully and Healthfully.

There is no more pitiful sight than a doddering, half imbecile, rheumatic, limping, emaciated and querulous old man or old woman.

And it is so unnecessary.

Old age should be quiet, graceful, contented, and full of rest and happiness, and not the pitiful wreck of a once robust manhood.

And it can be attained by simple means.

Every man who reaches the "threescore years and ten," should be as Shakespeare's creation was:

"Though I look old, yet I am strong and lusty;  
For in my youth I never did apply  
Hot and rebellious liquors in my blood,  
Nor did not with unashamed forehead  
woo  
The means of weakness and debility;  
Therefore my age is of a lusty winter,  
Frosty, but kindly."

Many strong men often die early, not because their vital forces are exhausted, but because they abuse their powers, waste their energies, and break down their constitutions.

Hence, careful people often live long, while people who are robust but rash, go down to early graves.

But strange as it may seem, many men and women, by adopting the right means, have been able to overcome dangerous ailments that would have killed the strongest man. With care, they have eventually gained a remarkable degree of health and vigor.

When one reaches the age of 40, care is necessary.

From birth to the age of 30, the growth and nourishment of the body is in excess of the waste.

From 30 to 40 we remain about stationary; waste and nutrition about equally balanced.

But at and after 40, nature commences to tear down faster than she builds up.

To be sure it is only a little at a time, but the process is going on just the same.

Our kidneys now have extra work to do in throwing off the poisons and impurities that result from this wasting process.

This is why rheumatism is so common in men past 40.

This is why Kidney Disease that did not before show many symptoms, now breaks forth in failing eyesight, weakness, torpor and droppings.

This is why you ought to use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and ease the strain upon these overworked and much neglected organs.

"Out of sight out of mind" is nowhere so true as it is with the kidneys.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills will help you to a frosty, but a happy and hearty old age.

Besides, they cause the kidneys to filter uric acid out of the blood, and thus both prevent and cure Rheumatism, that curse of advancing years.

These pills are not for the Bowels—they are NOT common purgative pills, they do not weaken. They are for the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, and for these organs only. If you want to drive a nail, do you use a saw? No. You use the proper tool for each purpose, and so it should be in medicine.

When you have any of the symptoms of Kidney Disease, such as Backache, you should get the medicine which is intended to cure such troubles. And when you want to get Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, be sure and ask for the right kind. "Doan's" is an easy name to remember, but in remembering that, remember that the word "Backache" belongs in the full name, viz.—"Doan's Backache Kidney Pills," and refuse to take anything but just what you ask for.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale generally for 50c per box, and six boxes for \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, agents for the Islands.

## A BRIDAL BOWER

Green and White Wedding at R. J. Lowrey Home.

## HOUSE BEAUTIFULLY DRESSED

Brilliant Affair for a Union for Life. Blossoms—Vines—Statuary. Many Gifts.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The classic home of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Lowrey is beautiful at any time, but in its festal array of bridal bower and garlanded maile and flowers everywhere, it made a most lovely setting for the marriage party last evening, when Miss Nellie Moore Lowrey and William Levi Moore were joined in wedlock.

The guests, driving up the roadway lighted by festoons of electric lights, stepped into the brilliant atrium of a Roman home, with the ferns, palms and decorative house-plants scarcely hiding the model of the Venus de Milo, casting her peaceful influence on the scene. A dainty little statuette of a baby girl was watching the play of the gold fish beneath the silvery spray of the fountain in the marbled pool. The water dripped musically from a tiny crystal parasol and led the eye to the redflashing of the fan-tailed gold fish, as much at home as if they had not arrived on the China just in time for the wedding.

Each wedding guest received a personal word of genuine welcome from the hostess and was ushered up the stairway past a great silk Hawaiian flag. From the balcony, looking down upon the palm embowered court, the fountain, the statuary and the guests attracted one's attention. Maidens stood ready at the top of the stairway to direct the guests to the dressing rooms. Some were passing down, or stood admiring the scene from this point of vantage. It was only when they had once again descended into the beautiful room that they could see the artistic details of its decorations. White begonias in a Wedgewood jardiniere on a mahogany lowboy, plumerias and maiden hair in a cut glass bowl on a round table of Flemish oak; white carnations and spider and virgin lilies on a teak stand; and the treasures of silver and glass of the Pompeian sideboard, heightened by white roses and geraniums, white and green everywhere, with the festal touch of the festoons of maile, forming a border over the windows.

In the makai corner, facing the entrance, was the bridal bower. The walls and canopy of jasmine formed a green background, starred with white carnations and marguerites from the gardens of Hilo. The bower was guarded on one side by tall fronds of the sage palm and on the other by a pillar of Hilo calla lilies. In front was a bamboo railing, hidden in callas and palapala. In the gateway was the beautiful altar pillow of Nile green silk, its white grass-cloth cover embroidered in green.

When the guests of the evening, who were the more intimate friends of the family, were grouped about the court in informal converse, the strains of music floated in from somewhere. The bridal chorus from Lohengrin was played by Professor Yarndley, accompanied by Miss Clymer. The music heralded the approach of the bridal party. The ribbon bearers, Helen and Allen Lowrie, stretched white satin ribbons from the staircase to the bower, forming an aisle for the approaching bride, upon the arm of her brother, preceded by the bridesmaid. As the ribbon bearers reached the bower, the party stepped into the court and approached the rail of the altar, where the Rev. William Morris Kincaid was awaiting them. The groom and his best man, B. L. Marx, joined the party. The mother of the bride sat on the right of the bridal bower. The jubilant chorus changed to the quiet strains of "The Ring" (song) by Schuman, as the pastor read the impressive service, which moved many a heart, as a glance among the serious faces betrayed.

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There was a moment of hesitation as the family offered their congratulations, then the bridal party quickly formed and the guests gathered in to offer their best wishes.

The bride wore a beautiful gown of white satin, trimmed with wide Valenciennes lace. The misty veil floated about her, confined only by a spray of jasmine in her hair. The bridal bouquet of maiden hair and La Marque roses, was tied with streamers of tulle about the veil.

Miss Florence Keisey, the bridesmaid, was gowned in white confection over green, as was also the little ribbon bearer, Helen Lowrie.

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Besides, they cause the kidneys to filter uric acid out of the blood, and thus both prevent and cure Rheumatism, that curse of advancing years.

These pills are not for the Bowels—they are NOT common purgative pills, they do not weaken. They are for the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, and for these organs only. If you want to drive a nail, do you use a saw? No. You use the proper tool for each purpose, and so it should be in medicine.

When you have any of the symptoms of Kidney Disease, such as Backache, you should get the medicine which is intended to cure such troubles. And when you want to get Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, be sure and ask for the right kind. "Doan's" is an easy name to remember, but in remembering that, remember that the word "Backache" belongs in the full name, viz.—"Doan's Backache Kidney Pills," and refuse to take anything but just what you ask for.

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INFANTILE LOVELINESS of the skin, scalp, and hair is assured by the use of CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

To preserve, purify, and beautify the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children, and restore them to a condition of health when affected by distressing, itching irritations and scaly eruptions, no other treatment is so pure, so safe, so speedy, as warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, assisted, when necessary, by gentle anointings with CUTICURA, purest and sweetest of emollients and skin cures.

For bad complexions, pimples, blotches, red, rough hands and shapeless nails, red, rough, oily, mothy skin, dry, thin, and falling hair, itching and scaly eruptions of the skin and scalp, and simple baby blemishes, it is simply wonderful.

Sold throughout the world. British dep't: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, London. PORTER DRUG AND CREAM CO., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A. "All about Baby's Skin," a 64-page book, post free.

## INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company, OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836. ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co. OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE. CAPITAL.....£1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES. IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

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J. S. WALKER.

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Royal Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.; ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.; WILHELMINA OF MAGDEBURG INSURANCE CO.; SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA; SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms.

## SHIPPIING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, December 20.  
Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, 20 hrs. from Kailua.  
Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, 18 hrs. from Kailua.  
Am. schr. Aloha, Dabel, 23 days from San Francisco; 1,300 tons mdse. to H. Hackfeld & Co.

Wednesday, December 21.  
Am. stmr. Australia, Houdlette, 6 days 17 hrs. from San Francisco; pass. and mdse. to W. G. Irwin & Co. Ltd.  
Br. stmr. Warrimoo, Hay, 18 days from Sydney, via Wellington and Suva, pass. and mdse. to T. H. Davies & Co.

U. S. S. Bennington, Taussig, from a cruise.

Thursday, December 22.  
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, 8 hrs. from Lahaina.

Stmr. Kilohana, Thompson, 10 hrs. from Kilauea; 4,290 bags sugar, W. G. Irwin & Co.

Stmr. Waialeale, Green, 11 hrs. from Kapaa; 3,000 bags sugar, C. Brewer & Co.; 561 bags rice, various.

## SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, December 20.  
Stmr. Iwaiwai, Gregory, Hanamauhi.  
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, Lahaina.  
Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, Makawehi.

Am. stmr. China, Seabury, San Francisco.

Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, Kahului.  
Stmr. Kinai, Clarke, Hilo.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, leeward Kauai.

Wednesday, December 21.  
Br. stmr. Warrimoo, Hay, Victoria.

Schr. Mokulele, Townsend, Hilo.  
Schr. Ka Mol, Sam. Paauio.

Schr. J. A. Cummins, Searie, Kaneohe.

Schr. Lady, Martin, Koolau.

Thursday, December 22.  
Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, Lahaina.  
Am. ship C. F. Sargent, Haskell, Puget Sound, in ballast.

## MEMORANDA.

Per schr. Aloha, Dec. 20.—Sailed from San Francisco on the 23rd of November and had very unsatisfactory weather all the way. First it was heavy weather, then a succession of calms, then heavy swells to port.

Per steamer Australia, Dec. 21.—Left San Francisco, Dec. 14, at 2 p.m., with 38 cabin and 41 steerage passengers and 138 bags mail. Experienced light to moderate north and N. E. winds, until December 17th; thence to port light airs, variable in direction and force.

Per stmr. Warrimoo, Dec. 21.—Left Sydney at 2:17 p.m. December 3rd; experienced fine weather with light N. W. winds for the first 24 hours, followed by strong S to E. winds, which were carried to Cape Farewell; thence fine weather to arrival at Wellington, at 12:48 noon, December 7th. Left again at 3:05 p.m. next day, experienced strong E and N. E. winds up the New Zealand coast; thence fine weather and light winds to arrival at Suva at 9:30 a.m. December 13th. Proceeded on voyage at 4:40 p.m. same day; cleared the Fiji group at 5:36 a.m. next morning; met with fine weather to the equator, which was crossed on the evening of the 16th inst. When in lat. 8 degrees N. encountered strong, squally N. E. trades, which lasted to latitude 15 degrees N. thence fine weather to arrival. Passed R. M. S. Aorangi at 0:25 noon of the 9th inst., bound for Wellington.

## FOREIGN PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO—Arrived, Dec. 6, stmr. Australia, from Honolulu; Dec. 9, stmr. Hupeh, from Honolulu. Sailed, Dec. 2, bk. Rhoderick Dhu, for Hilo; Dec. 7, bkt. Wrestler, for Kahului; Dec. 11, bkt. W. H. Dimond, for Honolulu; Dec. 13, bk. Amy Turner, for Hilo. Up and loading for Honolulu; Stmr. Alameda (sails Dec. 28 10 p.m.); bk. S. C. Allen, brig J. D. Spreckels (sails Dec. 14); bk. Martha Davis (sails Dec. 15); City of Peking (sails Dec. 17, at 1 p.m.).

POR T TOWNSEND—Arrived, Dec. 1, bkt. Amelia, from Honolulu; schr. A. M. Baxter, from Honolulu; Dec. 3, schr. Mildred, from Kahului; Dec. 4, schr. Spokane, from Port Gamble, for Honolulu. Passed up, Dec. 4. Br. ship Grenada, from Honolulu, for British Columbia. Arrived, Dec. 12, schr. Emma & Louise, from Honolulu.

POR T PIRIE—Arrived, Dec. 12, Haw. ship John Ena, from Port Ludlow.

POR T ANGELES—Sailed, Dec. 2, Haw. bk. Williscott, from Nanaimo for Honolulu.

NEW YORK—Sailed, Dec. 7, ship Iroquois, for Honolulu.

POR T BLAKELEY—Arrived, Dec. 2, bk. Amella, from Honolulu.

POR T LUDLOW—Sailed, Dec. 4, schr. Spokane, for Honolulu.

POR T GAMBLE—Sailed, Dec. 11, schr. Alice Cooke, from Honolulu.

POR T LUDLOW—Arrived, Dec. 5, schr. Mildred, from Kahului.

EUREKA—Sailed, Dec. 8, schr. Esmeralda, for Honolulu.

SYDNEY—Arrived prior to Dec. 2, bk. Edward May, to load at Newcastle for Honolulu.

ASTORIA—Sailed, Dec. 5, Ger. bk Paul Isenberg, for Bremen.

GRAY'S HARBOUR—Arrived, Dec. 12, schr. Allen T, from Honolulu.

YOKOHAMA—Arrived, Dec. 8, Br. stmr. Belice, from Honolulu; Nov. 20, stmr. City of Rio de Janeiro, from Honolulu.

HONGKONG—Arrived prior to Dec. 10, stmr. City of Rio de Janeiro, from Honolulu.

NANAIMO—Sailed, Dec. 1, Haw. bk Diamond Head, for Honolulu.

MANILA—Arrived, Dec. 7, stmr. Newport, from Honolulu; Dec. 9, stmr. Pennsylvania, from Honolulu.

## LATEST FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

O. M. Kellogg, Am. schr., 273 tons now at Gray's Harbor;—Lumber thence to Kailua, by Chas. Nelson.

General, Am. bk., 451 tons—Guano from Clipperton Island to Honolulu.

Macdonald & Co.

Mildred, Am. schr., 411 tons—(At

Gamble)—Lumber thence to Honolulu, by Pope & Talbot.

St. Francis, Am. ship, 1757 tons (now at Honolulu)—Sugar thence to New York.

## PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From Kona and Kau, per stmr. Mauna Loa, Dec. 20.—Volcano: L. Bergeman, Mr. Burrows, Dr. Joy, Kau: G. C. Hewitt, Capt. C. J. Campbell, Miss T. Macos, Kona: Dr. A. McWayne, wife and servant, Miss Lulu McWayne, Miss Leon, Willis, Mrs. Kam Kaal, Mr. Akona, P. A. Dias, Miss Brockle, Mr. Singlehurst, Mr. O'Connor, Mrs. J. N. Robinson, Mrs. Roy, Mrs. Atcherly, Mrs. H. Kawauhau, Abe Makakan, Lahaina: Mr. Hayesden, Mr. Rosecrans, Mrs. Abbott, Arthur Wilder, A. Disbass, D. H. Kahalejello.

From San Francisco, per schr. Aloha, Dec. 20.—R. H. Long, T. D. Ingersoll, O. Anderson, F. McGrew and C. Kaiser.

From San Francisco, per stmr. Australia, Dec. 21.—Miss Afong, Mrs. W. A. Akers, Mrs. M. Black, Miss Mary Beckwith, Miss J. Brown, F. Chandler, Norman Clarke and wife, N. B. Dunton, H. B. Wood, C. E. Durkee and wife, W. E. Elliott, Harold Gray and wife, M. Green, Miss H. Green, A. Haas, R. Halstead, Mrs. C. E. Hudson, Mrs. A. S. Humphries, Thos. Keating and wife, J. H. McGowan and wife, J. E. Miller, Mrs. J. M. Moore and infant, E. D. Olmstead and wife, Miss L. M. Rankin, H. M. Rogers, Mrs. R. C. Spaulding, Mrs. W. R. Spaulding, Miss A. C. Stanley, Mrs. Henry Stockbridge, Jno. Osborne and wife.

From the Colonies, per stmr. War-

rimoo, Dec. 21.—Mr. F. Lear and family, H. M. Sara, Dr. Fitzgerald, Mr. I. C. Huet and twenty through.

From Lahaina, per stmr. Ke Au Hou, Dec. 22.—J. Rasmussen, R. D. Mead.

From Kapaa, per stmr. Waialeale, Dec. 22.—Guy Owens, Fred Naylor.

## Departed.

For Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, Dec. 20.—Kanaloa: A. B. Kennedy, Miss Barba, Mrs. H. Treadway, Young Tung, Mrs. Lau Tong and servant, Mrs. John Paul, and daughter, J. S. McCandless, Hanai: J. T. Van Valkenburg, Mrs. Coutoumanos, Mrs. F. N. Van Valkenburg.

For San Francisco, per S. S. China, Dec. 20.—G. F. Brewer, Miss Brewer, Miss B. Dickey, Mrs. L. L. Dunbar, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Holt, J. W. Schmidt, Mrs. J. S. Martin, Miss Martin, Miss A. Lishman, Miss R. M. Pearlman, P. E. Fisher, W. A. Love, Mrs. M. Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. E. Paris, J. R. Burns, L. T. Rezzimini, W. A. Kinney, wife, child and nurse; W. Waldo, J. Wallace, W. C. Dart, Mrs. C. A. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Worthington, Miss M. Schmidt.

For Hawaii and Maui, per stmr. Ki-

na, Dec. 20.—Miss H. Sorenson, Miss D. Sorenson, J. T. Moir, H. Louison, Armstrong Smith, J. Sylvia, J. M. Lenihan, T. A. Simpson, Dr. Peterson, Miss M. L. Smith, Miss C. Hill, Miss E. Horner, Mildred Kempster, G. P. Luk, Chu Kway, A. Koebel, Miss Sorenson, G. A. Gilbrath, Mrs. R. Rycroft.

For Kauai, per stmr. W. G. Hall, Dec. 29.—P. Isenberg, F. W. Glade and wife, S. T. Alexander, Mrs. Mist, Miss Graw, A. St. C. Pianaiia, Wahine Kaiu, A. McBryde, Mr. Brecht, J. K. Farley, J. H. Conley, W. C. Akana, Isaac Kaiu, D. Donaldson, E. Van Senden, Mrs. E. Rous, J. H. K. Kaiwe, Lou Kong, Mrs. Kakani, Mr. Soares, Dr. Katsumato, J. H. K. Kimi, Jr., Hop Lung, J. K. Honua.

For Kauai, per stmr. Mikahala, Dec. 20.—Miss Winne, W. A. Baldwin, Max Schlemmer, Miss T. Johnson, Miss McLean, Miss Mohlum, Miss Hart, Miss M. Scott, Mr. Kampsie, Miss Surgeon.

For Hawaii and Maui, per stmr. Ki-

na, Dec. 20.—Miss H. Sorenson, Miss D. Sorenson, J. T. Moir, H. Louison, Armstrong Smith, J. Sylvia, J. M. Lenihan, T. A. Simpson, Dr. Peterson, Miss M. L. Smith, Miss C. Hill, Miss E. Horner, Mildred Kempster, G. P. Luk, Chu Kway, A. Koebel, Miss Sorenson, G. A. Gilbrath, Mrs. R. Rycroft.

For Kauai, per stmr. W. G. Hall, Dec. 29.—P. Isenberg, F. W. Glade and wife, S. T. Alexander, Mrs. Mist, Miss Graw, A. St. C. Pianaiia, Wahine Kaiu, A. McBryde, Mr. Brecht, J. K. Farley, J. H. Conley, W. C. Akana, Isaac Kaiu, D. Donaldson, E. Van Senden, Mrs. E. Rous, J. H. K. Kaiwe, Lou Kong, Mrs. Kakani, Mr. Soares, Dr. Katsumato, J. H. K. Kimi, Jr., Hop Lung, J. K. Honua.

For Kauai and Kau, per stmr. Mauna

Loa, Dec. 23.—Dr. A. R. Rowat, J. Greenwell, Mr. Taylor and wife, Mrs. A. Byrne, Miss E. Poepoe, Miss E. Peters, A. Enos, J. Gaspar, Master McCann, Master Sylvia, Frank Osbel, Miss G. Beckwith, C. L. Scrimger, Rev. W. Autl, R. Nowlein.

## CHARTERED.

George Curtis, Am. ship... New York Jane L. Stanford, Am. bkt. Newcastle Blairstown, Br. ship.... Newcastle H. D. Bendixon, Am. schr.... Newcastle Robert Sudden, Am. bk.... Newcastle Himalaya, Br. bk.... Newcastle Louisiana, Am. schr.... Newcastle Carrier Dove, Am. schr.... Newcastle Honolulu, Haw. schr.... Newcastle Newsboy, Am. bkt.... Newcastle Muriel, Am. schr.... Newcastle Mary Winkelman, Am. bkt.... Newcastle Honopiu, Am. schr.... Newcastle Oiga, Am. schr.... Newcastle Edward May, Am. bk.... Newcastle Cha. F. Crocker, Am. bk.... Newcastle John C. Potter, Am. bk.... Newcastle King Cyrus, Am. schr.... Newcastle Adderley, Br. bk.... Newcastle Defence, Am. schr.... Newcastle W. H. Talbot, Am. schr.... Newcastle

## WHARF AND WAVE.

The S. S. Kinau will arrive from Hawaii and Maui tonight.

The S. S. Peru is running between Panama and San Francisco.

The steamer Helene is on the marine railway being cleaned and painted.

The Oahu plantation mill is being shipped by the Honolulu Iron Works. Fine weather at Lahaina and Kona-pali and in the channel is reported by the steamer Ke Au Hou, arriving last evening.

The horse and mule transport ship Tacoma was about ready to sail for Honolulu when the Australia left San Francisco last week.

Orders are expected by the City of Peking on Saturday for the Beaumont to sail to Guam for the survey of the harbor there, thence to proceed to other of the new possessions.

Island steamers sailing today are the Mauna Loa, for Kona and Kau, at 10 a.m.; James Makae, for Kapaa, at 4 p.m., and Kilohana, for Makaweli, Waimea and Ke Kekaha at 4 p.m.

The City of Peking will arrive on Saturday morning from San Francisco and the Miowera the following (Sunday) morning, from Victoria. Both these steamers have been delayed in sailing.

The steamer Kilohana arrived yesterday morning at 3:45 o'clock and not on Wednesday, as otherwise reported. Purser Archie Turner reports north-west wind and strong northerly swell at Kilauea and a light northwest wind in the channel.

The steamer Kinau will arrive at the front entrance of the Judiciary Building, will be sold at public auction:

Lease of the bottom land of Waimanu valley, Hamakua, Hawaii, containing 200 acres more or less. This land is well watered and affords opportunity for rice cultivation.

Term of lease—21 years.

Upset price \$400 per year, tenant to pay \$ per acre additional for any amount cultivated in rice above fifty acres.

For further particulars, plans, etc., apply at Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN, Agent of Public Lands. November 22, 1898. 2023-1d

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

December 30th at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Judiciary Building, will be sold at public auction:

Lease of the bottom land of Waimanu valley, Hamakua, Hawaii, containing 200 acres more or less. This land is well watered and affords opportunity for rice cultivation.

Term of lease—21 years.

Upset price \$400 per year, tenant to pay \$ per acre additional for any amount cultivated in rice above fifty acres.

For further particulars, plans, etc., apply at Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN, Agent of Public Lands. December 30, 1898. 2023-2d

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Monday, January 16th, at 12 M, at the office of E. D. Baldwin, Hilo, will be sold on special conditions of payment and improvement:

Lot 26, Olao, Hilo, 8 3/4-100 acres. Upset price \$103.20.

Lot 27, Ponohawai, Hilo, 98 2-10 acres. Upset price, \$196.40.

For particular as to conditions, plan, etc., apply at office of E. D. Baldwin, Hilo, or at Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN, Agent of Public Lands. Dec. 12th, 1898. 2023-4t

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Monday, January 16th, at 12 M, at the office of E. D. Baldwin, Hilo, will be sold on special conditions of payment and improvement: